PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY
NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,123.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907, 8th June	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	6396
22nd "	COROMA	6610		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	6094
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10612
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
*31st "	*CALEDONIA	7958		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9509
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAB and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,143	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,623	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,145	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,190	Martin	28th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	13th July "
OCEANIEN	4,143	M-gnen	15th Aug. "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Port Said	400	640	320	480	300	450
Marseilles or Genoa	420	680	340	510	320	480
Liverpool *via* London *via* Marseilles (overland)	550	900	450	700	390	590
	600	1056	525	*770	450	*675
Kare Islands	40	"	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 100.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi	Due Liverpool.
*‡	City of Glasgow	...	....	June 9	June 14	July 9
	City of Vienna	...	....	" 11	" 20	" 16
*‡	City of London	...	June 23	July 4	July 9	Aug. 1
*‡	City of Karachi	3,547	July 4	" 11	July 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 6	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	3,331	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	" 21	" 23
*‡	City of Manchester	3,851	" 14	" 21	" 30	Oct. 1
‡	Merton Hall	2,395	" 22	" 29	Sep. 7	Nov. 25
*‡	City of York	2,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	... 16
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	" ..	...
*‡	City of London	4,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 13th June	8 a.m. (direct)
LINGA	2,100	Frid. 14th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Duzrch.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,000 tons, sailing on or about 14th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application:

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	8039	G. Damianovich	1st July.
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	6301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4396	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5005	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	O. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7563	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,830	N. Giuseppi	17th July "
D. BALDUINO	4,180	P. Cicchi	19th Aug. "
R. RUBATTINO			

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 380	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 535	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. "

Excellent accommodation, SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL!
ARNOLD'S
CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmoglobin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Rs. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.,

No. 16-18, ABDUL RHEMAN Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ...
(c) PARTICIPA...

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.

Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

"Times of India." 8th June, 1907.

SITARAM BUILDING FIRE, BOMBAY.

"A block of houses blazing fiercely with ½ a dozen fire Engines standing idle round about, and lines of hose lying flat as tapes along the street with not a drop of water in them is an exasperating sight."

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

IS EVER READY
and has extinguished over 4,000 actual outbreaks of fire and saved thousands of pounds possible damage.

EVERY FIRE HAS A SMALL BEGINNING.

"Times of India." 8th June, 1907.

THE CAUSE OF THE CONFLAGRATION.
SITARAM BUILDING FIRE, BOMBAY.

"It was reported to have been due to the bursting of a lighted lamp."

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

OFFERS YOU PROTECTION.
Price Rs. 41/8 Complete.
CAN BE USED BY A CHILD.

In India we have supplied
IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.
16 MUNICIPALITIES.
13 NATIVE STATES.
7 RAILWAYS, including G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. systems, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, &c., &c.

In Europe no less than 225,000 have been installed and the list of purchases includes HIS MAJESTY THE KING and such an important body of fire fighters as the LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

Full particulars and demonstrations given on application to the Sole Agents for India.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character—		
CLARET No. 2	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	" 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	" 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	" 25 0	13 0

BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA.

BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heujee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	PARIS.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 15,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,008,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	Kobe
Lyons	Hongkong	Chefoo	Otaru
New York	Hankow	Antung	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Dairen (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Kinchau	Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail editions, when available, can be obtained on the following terms:—Dailies, 4 annas a month; Weekly, 2 annas a month; Weekly Mail, 4 annas a month. Postage extra. Payment in advance. Subscribers change any address.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£300,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Mauritius.	Penang.	Yokohama.
Calcutta.	Melbourne.	Rangoon.	Kobe.
Madras.	Sydney.	Shanghai.	Nagasaki.
Colombo.	Launceston.	Hongkong.	New York.
Galle.	Brisbane.	Foochow.	
Kandy.	Adelaide.	Hankow.	
Singapore.	Perth.	Tientsin.	
Penang.	Fremantle.	Peking.	
Batavia.	Kalgoorlie.	Manila.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Colombo.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Kandy.	Iloilo.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Acting Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Fr...
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of ...
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washi...
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42|43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Yokosuka
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Shanghai.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Mandalay.
Karachee.	Bangalore.	Penang.	Singapore.
Chittagong.	Burma.	Port Swettenham.	Kuala Lumpur.
Bombay Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.
Barbados.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,123.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA,

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-29 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th June	PENINSULAR	5294		
15th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9388
22nd „	OCEANA	6610		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th „	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th „	ARABIA	7903		
27th „	THESIA	7391	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10612
17th „	PERSIA	7391		
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6538
*31st „	CALEDONIA	7578		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th „	EGYPT	7912		
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10069		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9503

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipin to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAB and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,526	Boyer	8th Aug „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Coulie	5th Sept. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Coulie	22nd June 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. „

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port Said or Marseilles or Genoa	400	640	320	480	300	450
	425	680	340	510	325	490
Liverpool	550	900	450	700	390	590
London *via* Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
	40	,,	40	,,	40	,,

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi	Due Liverpool.
*‡City of Glasgow	...	....	June 5	June 14	July 9
*‡City of Vienna	...	....	,, 11	,, 20	,, 16
*‡City of London	...	June 23	,, 29	July 8	Aug. 1
*‡City of Karachi	5,547	July 7	July 11	July 20	Aug. 14
†City of Madras	4,664	,, 23	,, 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 1
†Trafford Hall	5,391	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	,, 21	,, 14
*‡City of Manchester	5,551	,, 14	,, 21	,, 30	,, 23
†Merton Hall	4,327	,, 22	,, 29	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡City of York	5,703	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 23
*‡City of Madras	4,664	,, 30	Nov. 10	..	....
*‡City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	,, 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 13th June	8 a.m. (Direct)
LINGA	2,100	Frid. 14th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 10th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 5,000 tons, on or about 19th June.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 14th July calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
8th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application:

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5099	G. Damianovich	1st July.
AFRICA	4096	F. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4096	F. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4272	M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4096	F. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4149	E. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7383	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Gucciardi	15th July „
D. BALDINO	4,380	N. Cuccini	13th Aug. „
R. RUBATTINO			1907.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 390	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 825	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th July „
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

ALL SOPPS LAGER BEER

THE FINEST LIGHT BEER OBTAINABLE.

Sole Importers—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL!
ARNOLD'S
CAPSULES FOR THE HAIR.
(Containing no other Drug than the purest Hæmaglobin.)

When falling out, or turning prematurely grey these Capsules, by enriching the Blood, make the hair, glossy, luxuriant, and full of vitality and bring the natural shade to the hair. They are the greatest Blood Tonic of the day, strengthen the system, and are invaluable to pale people. Re. 1-4, at the ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MADON SONS & CO.
No. 16-18, ABDUL RHEMAN Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ...
(c) PARTICIPATING CAPITAL:
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"Times of India." 8th June, 1907.

SITARAM BUILDING FIRE, BOMBAY.

"A block of houses blazing fiercely with ½ a dozen fire Engines standing idle round about, and lines of hose lying flat as tapes along the street with not a drop of water in them is an exasperating sight."

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
IS EVER READY
and has extinguished over 4,000 actual outbreaks of fire and saved thousands of pounds possible damage.

EVERY FIRE HAS A SMALL BEGINNING.

"Times of India." 8th June, 1907.

THE CAUSE OF THE CONFLAGRATION.
SITARAM BUILDING FIRE, BOMBAY.
"It was reported to have been due to the bursting of a lighted lamp."

THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
OFFERS YOU PROTECTION.
Price Rs. 41/8 Complete.
CAN BE USED BY A CHILD.
In India we have supplied
IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.
16 MUNICIPALITIES.
13 NATIVE STATES.
7 RAILWAYS, including G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. systems, GOVERNMENT HOUSE, &c., &c.

In Europe no less than 225,000 have been installed and the list of purchases includes HIS MAJESTY THE KING and such an important body of fire fighters as the LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

Full particulars and demonstrations given on application to the Sole Agents for India.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.
AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	„ 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	„ 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character	„ 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 2	„ 17 8	9 12
CLARET No. 1		
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.	„ 22 8	12 2
YALUMBA HOCK	„ 25 0	13 0
CARTE D'OR		

BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA.

BREAD.

Manufactured by Steam Bakery twice a day and delivered in the morning all through out Bombay.

BUTTER.—Fresh Butter also supplied loose with our bread in our Hand-carts.

PEARSE & CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS

Inquiries and Orders Solicited

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When stregth is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.
Obtainable Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURKUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DAS, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NIMING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 16,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	Seoul
Lyons	Hongkong	Chefoo	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryoyo (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World
K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£900,000
HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Acting Agent.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
12|13, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newara Eliya.	Nairobi.
Sheerpur Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Eutebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S.N. Company's S.S. "CHINA," from LONDON, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and REQUESTED to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages All Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

I THE Undersigned DADABHOY FAKIRJI MISTRY, hereby inform the Public that I have RETIRED from my Furniture Shop, otherwise known as the Bombay Cabinet Mart, situated at Kalbadevi Road, from the Samwat year 1962 and have entrusted the entire management of the said Shop to my SON, ROMANJI DADABHOY MISTRY. The said Romanji Dadabhoy has acquired the sole proprietorship of the said Shop from the above period and he is entitled to collect and pay all monies due to and by the above shop. Any person dealing with the said Romanji Dadabhoy Mistry in my name or advancing him money in my name, will do so at his own risk and peril and I shall not be responsible for the same.

દાદાભાઇ ફકીરજી મીસતરી.
i.e., DADABHOY FAKIRJI MISTRY.
BOMBAY, 20TH MARCH, 1907.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARSING VISHWANATH PATIL and VINAYEK VISHWANATH PATIL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL to our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim thereto, either by way of inheritance, sale, mortage, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any of which they shall not have received notice and such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate on the North Side of Girgaum Back Road, together with houses and chawls and other buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement 643 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Miss Dadabhoy Pallonjee Collet, on the West by the Street or passage belonging to the oart, on the South by the said Girgaum Back Road, and on the North by the property of Chimabai, widow of Sadashiv Gangadhar which said piece of land is Registered under Collector's Old N s. 512,512,513, and 514, Collector's New Nos. A-2516, Old Survey No. 8, New Survey No. 8/7404, and which said hereditaments and premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No 1622-23, Street Nos. 1, 139,153 and 153A, which said premises are partly in the occupation of the vendors and partly of their tenants.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1907.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.
1-6 Meadows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms. Bedrooms. Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,
35, MEADOW STREET.
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
AGENTS:—
"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"FONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION" Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.
Branch Office:—
Kalbadevi Road Opposite Money School.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, new Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR EVERY ONE

ORNITHOLOGICAL AND OTHER ODDITIES.
By Frank Finn, B.A. (Oxon), F.Z.S., late Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. With numerous Illustrations from Photographs. Rs. 9-3.

UNDER THE ABSOLUTE AMIR.
By Frank A. Martin, for eight years Engineer-in-Chief to the Amirs, Abdur Rahman and Habib-Ullah. Illustrated by the Author's Drawings and Photographs and by other Photographs. Rs 9-3.

LIFE AND FLOWERS.
By Maurice Maeterinck, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Rs. 4-6.

THE FUTURE OF JAPAN.
By W. Petric Watson. The book aims at giving a complete exposition of retrospective and prospective Japan. Rs. 9-3.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND OTHER TORY MEMORIES.
By T. E. Kebbel, Author of "The Old and the New," Rs. 14.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU AND HER TIMES.
By George Paston. With Twenty-four Illustrations. Rs. 7.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.
A Commentary on his Life and Character. By Walter Savage Landor. Edited by Stephen Wheeler. With a portrait. Rs. 7-14.

THE ALLIES.
By Major-General Sir Henry Colville, K.C.M.G., C.B. With a frontispiece. Rs. 14.

INDISCREET LETTERS FROM PEKIN.
Edited by B. L. Putnam Weall. Being the Notes of an eye-witness which set forth in detail from day to day the real story of the Siege and attack of a Distressed Capital in 1900. Rs. 5.

THE SECRETS OF THE VATICAN.
By Douglas Sladen. With 60 Illustrations reproduced from photographs and old prints. Rs. 12.

SKETCHES IN MAFEKING AND EAST AFRICA.
By Major-General R. S. S. Baden Powell, C.B. An informal record, profusely illustrated from a fertile Sketch-book of his recent journey to Southern Central Africa with the Duke of Connaught. Rs. 18-6.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.
HAT, RIBBON, HOSIERY AND GENERAL PROVISION STORE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
SUNLIGHT SOAP	0	8	0
LIPTON'S TEA, Red	0	10	0
Do. Blue	0	14	0
Do. Yellow	1	0	0
POTSON'S Coffee	0	9	0
CADBURY'S COCOA, Big	0	14	0
Do. Small	0	7	0
Milk	0	5	0
VINEGAR, Cross V. B.	0	6	6
Do. Morton	0	4	9
HOLBROOK SAUCE, Big	0	7	0
Do. Small	0	4	6
BUTTER, 1 lb.	0	10	0
Do. ½ lb.	0	5	0
SUGAR, white, maund	2	8	0

EVERY KINDS OF BISCUITS, AT LOWEST PRICE.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man, science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Malsonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other, effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Falkland Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond and Advertiser*, KING, LEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
(GRAND RE-OPENING AFTER RE-CONSTRUCTION.)
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
(the entirely re-constructed)
BANDMANN OPERA CO.
by special arrangement with
Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES
and
The Gaiety Theatre, London.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, JUNE 10.
THE EARL AND THE GIRL.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.—THE CINGALEE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.—A CHINESE HONEY MOON.
THURSDAY, JUNE 13.—THE ORCHID. Benefit Performance in aid of Dr. Massina's Hospital.
FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—THE SPRING CHICKEN.
SATURDAY, JUNE 15.—LADY MADCAP.
MONDAY, JUNE 17.—For the first time in Bombay grand production of the present Great Gaiety Theatre, London Success. THE NEW ALADDIN (the best produced yet) (Vide Calcutta Press).
TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—LAST NIGHT, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Rs.
Boxes 25
Stalls Reserved 5
Dress Circle Reserved .....Rs 4 and 3
Pit .....Rs. 2, Back seats, Re. 1

Seats booked for the Season at a discount of 20 per cent. Box plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

MISS EDITH STRETTON,
Just arrived in India from the
LONDON CONCERT HALLS,
IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS FOR
FRENCH, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING;
ALSO TO
ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS
FOR
CONCERTS, AT HOMES, DANCES.
TERMS MODERATE.
32, HORNBY ROAD,
Above Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

IN BUILDING MATERIALS QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!

WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY:—

MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.

TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.

MOSAIC GRANITE. GLASS-OPAL TILES, CEMENT, &c.

WARDEN & CO.,
FORT BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KESHRANJAN OIL PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE FALL.
KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHENS THE ROOT.
KESHRANJAN OIL THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Price per phial, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 5

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, heart-burn, sour tastes, headache, and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 5.

OUR CURE FOR HYDROCELE:—Cures Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, &c., without surgical operation. Price for 2 weeks' measure, Rs. 2, Packing and postage, As. 7.

OUR [illegible] RATIKA cures Piles, bleeding or blind [illegible] tion. Price per box, Rs. [illegible] surgical operation. As 3.

OUR SONITA SODHAK cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage, As. 11.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.I. and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA.

For Complexion Troubles due to Heat.
—for freckles, sunburn, heat-spots, you cannot use a better or pleasanter remedy than

Rowland's Kalydor
"For *Your* Skin."

Rowland's Kalydor is most soothing, healing, and refreshing. It readily removes all blemishes caused by heat—it makes your complexion white, clear, velvety and healthy. This preparation cannot possibly harm the most delicate skin. Get a bottle to-day from your chemist, 2/3 and 4/6. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

LE NU AU SALON.
PAR VICTOR NADAL.
Containing 40 Plates of the Principal Pictures of the Nude in this year's Salon, with descriptive and critical letterpress.
Rs. 4-6.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES.
Contains reproductions of the best and most interesting Works of Art in this year's Royal Academy. In one volume, with photogravure frontispiece.
Paper Covers. Rs. 2-10; Cloth, Rs. 4-6.
(Expected shortly; orders now being Registered.)

BLACK AND WHITE
ROYAL ACADEMY AND NEW GALLERY
PICTURES FOR 1907.
12 Annas.

WANDERINGS EAST OF SUEZ,
IN CEYLON, INDIA AND JAPAN.
By F. C. PENFIELD,
Author of "Present Day Egypt."
ILLUSTRATED, COLONIAL EDITION.
Rs. 5-10.

THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK.
By JEROME K. JEROME,
Author of "Three Men in a Boat."
Rs. 1-14.

THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN, 1815.
By J. H. ANDERSON.
Rs. 2-10. (Ready Shortly.)

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK FOR 1907.
Rs. 9-3. (Ready Shortly.)

THE WORLD'S COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.
A descriptive account of the Economic plants of the World, and of their Commercial uses. By Freeman and Chandler. 12 coloured Plates and Many other Illustrations.
Rs. 9-3.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.
Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.
UNDER THE
LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in singing, Music, Needle-work, both Fancy and Plain, is given.

A Special Class for Children of Ladies, is also for Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
the NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

J. RRAHWOOD.

WESTRLIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suible for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Showkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Fuiture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is abt half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESS. MULARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nipm Buildins Hornby Road. Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MUKAPET, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm for of bothsexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wan
The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Donations.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

A RECORD that gives you value for your money the double sided "ODEON" Price List on Application—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wine and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

BLACK AUSTRALIAN WALER (15-1) FOR SALE, Seven year old. Thoroughly made. Price Rs. 700, or offers. Apply S. I. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 1. Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER TYRE. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—Of every caste, creed or denomination are supplied at the shortest notice. A trial Solicited by ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

FOR SALE—A 2½ H.-P. "ARIEL" MOTOR CYCLE with "Manerva" Engines, hardly ever used since arrived. Price Rs. 250. Open to reasonable offer. Apply to V. CURTIS, Esq., Marsland, Price and Co., Nasik.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Modi Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Oosnoe and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and rate tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription 12s Including Postage

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 6038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-13 per thousand; if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-13 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. On application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP'S CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing the CHARGE.—the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out to meet demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rtds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 2.

WANTED.—A smart young Eurasian or Christian BOOK-KEEPER, for a European Firm. Re-Security, Rs. 1,000. Apply with copies of testimonials and required to Box No. 763, care of this Paper.

ALL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim Worli, and contiguous localities). arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cushioned sofas and easy chairs, glass door show cupboard, Milner's safe on stand, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, chest of drawers, square piano by Richard Lipp, large size iron safe.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. G. J. B. Armour, consisting of tweed coats, cotton wearing apparels, shirts, drawers, sheets, trunk, hats, boots, drill machine, belts, looking glass, clock, watch, time-piece, &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Stanley Carroll, such as cotton wearing apparels, coats, collars, rug, tools, hat, trunks, bag, &c.

As also the effects of the late Mr. G. H. Belcham consisting of 1 D. B. Gun by W. W. Greener in case.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 gent's "Rover" bicycle.
1 Rubber-tyred English vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 old steam motor car "Loco-Mobile" (out of order).
1 "Humber" motor car to seat 3 persons, of 5 to 8 H. P., in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Flora Fountain, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, in the shop lately vacated by Tait's Diamond Palace, the following fancy goods suitable for presentation, consisting of fancy glassware such as flower vases, centre pieces, epergnes, etc.

Plateelware such as cruets, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, butter and jam pots, sardine boxes, toast racks, boxes of fruit and fish knives and forks, salvers, tea trays, tentalus frames, etc.

Leather and plush goods such as ladies' companions and dressing bags, dressing cases, albums, hand-bags, etc.

Also musical boxes with bells, drums and dolls, small table safes, clocks, time pieces, graphophone, 1 set of latest edition Encyclopedia Britannica, etc.

The above is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS, IRON FOUNDERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of Messrs. B. P. Nariclvala & Co., and on account and at the risk of B. Maganbhai and Co., in the compound of the Victoria Mills, Gamdevi, Chowpatty, the following best steel new shaftings, as follows:—

14 pieces shafting, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 feet long, of 2, 2 1/4, 2¼ and 3 inches diameter, and of different weights.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On THURSDAY next the 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Agents of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of Nagsey Damjee, at the premises of the said Mills at Tardeo.

A large lot of clean dropping, card stripping No. 10., mixed coloured balls, wearing and sizing Hard Waste, coloured ends, weaving dirty oily hard waste and small pieces of thread glazed waste.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

"BONA FIDE SALE."
Rare opportunity for securing Pianos.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Ismailji Building" Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Opium Warehouse and next to Messrs. John Roberts & Co's Workshops, the following first rate cottage, semigrand and square Pianos of well known makers such as Bluthners, John Brinsmaid, Rose, Soundy, Schiedmayer and Scehne, &c.

Also at 3 p.m., on the same premises.

An invoice of two cases superior Ditmar's porcelainware such as table, dessert, soup and cheese plates, pie and vegetable dishes, flat dishes, cups and saucers, teapots, and wash-and furniture, soda and wine glasses, large and small glass jars with covers, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), the Materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building street Nos. 30-32, 15-17, case No. 496,504, Nowrojee Hill.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th June, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Stores, Wadi Bunder:—

A large lot of unserviceable brackets, pieces of furniture, cast iron, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required at the time of sale,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forjet Street, Tardeo, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, large mirror back side board, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging and table lamps, rich ornaments, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double bedsteads, glass door almirahs, baba perambulator bicycle, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of Nawab Barak Zung.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 10TH JUNE, 1907.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

BURMA RAILWAYS.
WANTED.

ASSISTANT TRAFFIC INSPECTORS for the Burma Railways on Rs. 100 to 175 according to qualifications. Applications, with copies of certificates, including one from last employer, should be made to the Traffic Manager, Burma Railways, Rangoon, and will be received

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June 7.* [BOMBAY, *June 8.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	83 13/16		1/16
3 do.	Rentes ...	95 1/4	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4		1/8
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	84 13/16		3/16
Bar Silver in London	...	30 11/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence		30 13/16		1/16
Do. in New York	...	66 5/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·13 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin.		20·48	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.		4·87	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,		4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills,				
3 months' sight ...		3½/o	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills,				
6 months' sight ...		3½o/o	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		4½/o	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		4½o/o	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		3½o/o	un	1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...		3½o/o	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d, unchgd.
Bills on ... ... } mutilated
Transfers ... ... }
Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon 6th instant. £2,50,000 earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Account has been released.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 310,000
Gold " ... ... £ 140,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	...Quiet
Futures	...Steady
East Indian... ...	...Quiet
Manchester	...Firm
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 bales.
Imports	... 3,000 bales.
Mid-Americans ...	...7 44 — 08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :–

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·84 —03	6·81 —04	6·73 —03	6·65 —04
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
6·55 —04	6·51 —04	6·49 —04	6·48 —01	6·46 —04

New York:–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	9,000
Do. do. last year...	9,600
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Do. to Continent ...	3,000

Spot Cotton—13·25+25

Futures—Month of July 11·95+40 } Declined early through bear pressure and bulls unloading and advanced later owing to renewed talk of a corner being formed.
Do. do. Dec. 11·99+13 }

New Orleans–

Spot Cotton—12⅜+½
Futures—Month of July 12·99+23
Do. do. August 12·80+19
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

NEW YORK, June 7.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	31,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	44,000
do. to France and Continent ...	28,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	428,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	249,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G. Madras Western C.I.F.—*d.* 4 ⅜ Sellers, Months—May-July.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—*d.* 5 ⅛ value, Months—June-July.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 ⅜ Sellers, Months—May-July.
Coconada Cotton Ginned, London, C. I. F.—*d.* 4 ⅜ **Sellers.**
Months—May-July.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33½ New Terms—July-Aug.—London—Value Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :– Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85%, ex-ship 56 July-August—Antwerp—Sellers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 53 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers Canal,
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.
Linseed :– Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :– In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.
Rubber– Para Rubber 4s. 6¼*d.* value,
Metals :–

Copper Braziers	£115 0 0
Yellow Metal	*d.* 9
Bar Iron :–	
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 17 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ℥ F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 13 17 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£ 7 0 0

ARRIVALS :– "D. Balduino."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
8 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,02,900	London	China	Bank of Bombay
30 Boxes Sovs ..	22,50,000	Port Said	do.	National Bank
10 Boxes Sovs ..	7,50,000	do.	do.	Chartered Bank
4 Boxes Gold Bullions	3,07,200	London	do.	Hongkong Bank
Bag Gold Coins	2,148	Marseilles	do.	B Castorerhard
150 Bars Silver..	3,05,882	London	do.	Hongkong Bank
34 Bars Silver ..	77,221	do.	do.	Yokohama Bank
227 Bars Silver..	5,33,720	do.	do.	Bank of Bombay
1 Bundle Silver Coins	1,537	Bushire	Kamra	J H E Ozadiah
1 Bundle Sovs ..	90	Muscat	do.	Comptoir National.
Rupees	1,600			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING. [8TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :– Borrowers at 5 per cent for two months fixed.
Exchange :– The market opened firm at 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/8d. for the demand Bank bills, but with business 1s. 4 1/8d. T. T. was still available. There was however very little enquiry for remittance to-day, the mail requirements having been already arranged. The credit rate has been firm owing to harder discount conditions in London. Only one or two Banks were willing to buy at 1s. 4 11/32d. 3 months' sight, others holding out for 1s. 4 3/8d. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :–

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 4 3/32d. to 1/8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11/32d to 3/8d
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/2d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	171 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	121

Government Paper :– The market opened rather firmer to-day at 96 11/16 for ready and 96 13/16 for the settlement. In the morning there were several buyers, and without much doing the settlement rate advanced to 96 15/16 at which the market closes with sellers. Calcutta market is quiet. Their quotations this morning were advised as 96 3/4 ready and 96 13/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :–

Cash	96·13	Sellers.
1st Settlement...	96·15	

Bullion :– The Bullion shipments by steamer sailing from London on Friday are £316,000 silver and £140,000 Gold, both for Bombay. Bar silver quotations are advised by Reuter as 1/8 down for ready at 30 11/16 pence and 1/16 down for forward at 30 13/16 ; the New York rate being 66 5/8.
Locally rates opened weaker at 78 1/4 *ex*-duty but later advanced 1/8 to 78 3/8. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :–

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	78	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	6	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	78	2	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :–
Owing to the sharp advance in prices in America, the market was firmer to-day and prices have advanced. There has not however been much response from exporters. In ready cotton a fair business was done at Colaba on much the same lines as usual.
New Crop is firmer, but there is only a small enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :–

		Rs.
Fine M. G.	Broach ...	278
Fine "	Nagpur Kampti ...	233
Fine "	Damangaum Pulgaon.	215/16
Fine "	Khangaum Akola ...	210/11
Fine "	Amraoti ...	210/11
F. G. "	Khandeish ...	185
Fine "	Khandeish ...	195
Fine "	Bengals ...	193
Good Westerns ...		241
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...		252

NEW CROP.

Good M. G.	Broach ...	Rs. 264	March/08
" "	Khangaum Akola "	229	Jan./08
" "	Bengals ... "	208	"
Fully Good H. G.	Bengals... "	191	"
Fully Good M. G.	Khandeish "	209	"

Liverpool Opener:–

Opening tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales
Total Imports	1,000 "

Future Delivery prices :–

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·92 +03	6·91 +10	6·82 +09 —·01	6·73 +08	6·65 +10
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-March**	
6·59 +08	6·56 +08	6·55 +09	6·54 +08	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :– The Market is steady with a small business passing.
We quote :–

Ready ...	...	Rs. 8 0 0	B. T.
September	...	" 8 12 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :– Prices are steady but there is little doing. The following are quotations :–

Brown Cawnpore ...	...	Rs. 8 15 0
" Delhi ...	...	Rs. 9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat ...	...	Rs. 9 6 0

Poppyseed :– The Market is firmer and business is doing in ready at ... Rs. 10 0 0
Castorseed :– ... Rs. 36 0 0
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed :– ... Rs. 20 8
Tone—Quiet.
Mowraseed :– June-July Rs. 6 13 0
Tone.—Steady.
Wheat :– The Market is steady and we quote (:)
White Delhi June July ... Rs. 5 2 6

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,410
India	57 1/2 to 58
Mills :–	
Century	1,657
David	343 3/4
Empress	385
Howard and Bollaughs	490
Kohinoor	650
Manockji Petit	3,047 1/2
Standard	1,030
Taxtile	1,220
Southern Maharatha	185
Presses :–	
Breul's Compow...	210
Hingoli	125
New Mofussil	625
Volkart's United	1,110
Miscellaneous :–	
Alcock Ashdown and Co... ...	325
Badham File and Co.	125
Bombay Flour Mill	975
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	275
Colaba Land and Mill	1,005
Railways :–	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti Valley	452 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :–

Cotton	6,998	bales.
Wheat	28,138	cwts.
Linseed	13,361	"
Rapeseed...	6,991	"
Gingellyseed	346	"
Poppyseed	1,833	"
Groundnuts	18	"
Castorseed	1,255	"
Rice	2,339	"
Myrabollams	593	"
Cottonseed	18,800	"
Mowrasced	93	"
Gram	8,088	"
Joowar	327	"
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June 8.* [BOMBAY, *June 9.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	83 7/8		1/16
3 do.	Rentes ...	95 1/2		un chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	97 1/8		un chgd
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	84 7/8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	30 1/8		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence		30 3/16		un chgd
Do. in New York	...	66 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris		25·14 1/2	·01	
Do. do. do. Berlin		20·46 1/2	¼	
Do. do. do. New York		4·87		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate		4%		since 25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...		3½	⅛	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...		3½		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		4		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...		4½		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...			muti	lated
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...			muti	lated

Amount paid into the Bank of England. £200,000
Transfers on Bombay ... Rs. 5,50,000 at 1s. 4 5/32d

Farrington Road, London, England.

COTTON.

Liverpool–

Spots	...Dull
Futures	...Quiet
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Firm
Total Sales	... 3,000 bls.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 7·50+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 9/16+1/8

Future Delivery Prices–

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·92 +08	6·89 +08	6·91 +08	6·74 +09
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar**
6·64 +09	6·60 +09	6·58 +10	6·56 +10	6·56 +10

New York–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 4,000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 5,200 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 4,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	... . "

Spot Cotton.—13·25 unchged.

Futures.—Month of July, 12·00 +05 } Advanced early owing to talk of corner being formed continued and partially declined later as the official weather reports were considered favourable.
Do. do. Dec. 12·01 +02 }

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—13+1/8
Futures—Month of mutilated
Do. do.
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London ...	10,000 bales
" Total *Visible Supply* ...	3,220,000 "
" " " East Indian	385,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...	13,070,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	30,000 bales
"	Sold on speculation	1,000 "
"	Sold for Exportation	2,000 "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	75,000 "
"	Actual Exports	8,000 "
"	Week's Imports	51,000 "
"	Stock	1,190,000 "
Surat's	Week's Sales	800 "
"	Sold for exportation	..... "
"	Amounts forwarded to consumers	300 "
"	Actual Exports	2,300 "
"	Week's Imports	700 "
"	Stocks	4,000 "
Afloat	Americans	80,000 "
"	Indian	27,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—33 New Terms—July-August—London Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.
Linseed :– Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee– In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchgd.

THE ORIENTAL AGENCY CO., LTD.

THE following is the eighth annual report of the Oriental Agency Company, Limited, for the year ending 17th October 1906 :–
The gross earnings of the Company during the year under report were 8,518-12-10 as against Rs. 8,567-3-5, for the past year, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 3,509-12, as against Rs. 4,020-14-0 for the past year. The reduction in the net profits is partly due to the increase in the remuneration of the Agents for the maintenance of the Office Establishment, Office rent, &c., since Divali last and partly to a large portion of the Company's money being locked up, since May 1906, in the Oriental Stores Shop newly started by the Company, (vide paras 6 and 7 infra) without giving an immediate corresponding return. The amount of net profits we propose to appropriate as under :—To be paid as dividend at Rs. 3 per share on 1,044 shares, as per last year's report Rs. 3,132-0-0 ; to be paid as dividend at Rs. 3 per share on 61 new shares sold during the year. As these were taken at the close of the year they are entitled in the aggregate to a dividend amounting to Rs. 64 only, Rs. 63-0-0 ; to be carried forward Rs. 314-12-0 ; total Rs. 3,509-12-0.
The Company was started in June 1898 and business commenced on the lines of Native Pedlies, consisting mostly of shroffi business and that of goods being supplied to up-country constituents for actual cost with a certain commission and interest charged thereon. From the working of a few subsequent years, it was, however, found that this sort of agency business was practically at the mercy of the constituents and was exposed to considerable risks owing to large amounts remaining outstanding with them and the difficulty of recovering them after the dealings with them had once ceased. The Directors, therefore, suggested to the Agents the necessity of limiting this business to such constituents only whose solvency and substance, after careful enquiry, were considered unimpeachable and to influence, as far as they could, the business of advancing the moneys to constituents on goods to be sold on commission in Bombay, as it was thought that this latter business had the necessary effect of securing the advances made and minimizing the amount of bad debts. As regards the first part of the direction the Agents have fully carried it out. As regards the latter part, inspite of strenuous efforts on the part of the Agents, they were unable to secure the business proposed sufficient in quantity to engage the full capital of the Company ; vide the Company's Annual Reports for the years ending 31st October 1902 and 20th October 1903.
The Agents, therefore, had been seriously thinking, for a long time past, of introducing a profitable change in the system of business. In May 1906, the Company secured, on advantageous terms, the sole agency, for five years, for the sale of the well-known coating checks, manufactured by Messrs C. Aaron and Sons of Cannanore in the Malabar District and for one year of the Hosiery manufactured at the reputed Bangalore Mills. Messrs. Aaron & Sons belong to an old respectable family of Cannanore, owning about 75 fly shuttle looms and a good landed property. The fact that they carried the first prizes in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Cannanore in March and April last will bear ample testimony to the excellence of their checks. They got a gold medal for their checks, a bronze medal for their looms and a reward of Rs. 20 for their cotton fabrics. In point of texture, fastness of color, make, &c., their checks can compete even with Europe-made ones. The Bangalore mill Hosiery, like the Cannanore checks, stand second to none manufactured in India.
With these two items the Company started a shop, about the close of the year, styled "The Oriental Stores ;" but, eventually, it was deemed expedient to keep for sale also all kinds of swadeshi goods, such as those mentioned in the enclosed leaflet. It is now converted into a large shop, truly representive of the name it bears. It stands insured for Rs. 30,000.
The Company has granted the sole sub-agency of the checks for the Province of Berar, the Cities of Nagpur and Indore and the District of Belgaum to four business gentlemen, known to the Company as men of substance and capacity.
Against the value of the checks, the Company supplies Messrs. Aaron and Sons yarns and dyes from Bombay on 1 per cent. Commission and the balance that may be due to them after giving credit for the supplies, it remits in cash.
The Company wishes too further avail itself of the prevailing swadeshi spirit, by introducing, in this Presidency, Deccani Saries and Dhotars manufactured at Cannanore on hand looms, with the object of dislodging, as far as possible, the Manchester Patals and Dhotees from the market. The labor is comparatively very cheap at Cannanore and it affords a good field for business in this direction. We have to supply Messrs. Aaran and Sons with the required yarns and dyes, place with them the order for Saries and Dhotees and pay for them in the same way as we pay for the checks. The Oriental Stores thus promises to develop, in the long run, into a flourishing concern.
Mr. Manjrekar, the Ex. Officio Director, stayed at Cannanore during December and January last and got some Saries and Dhotees manufactured on hand looms. The result has been hopeful, and, with additional funds, the Company hopes to open a small branch office at Cannanore, which, we trust will conduce materially to improve the business, which already promises to be profitable, and minimize the losses, if any.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farrington Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—May 29, at Ravensdale, Simla, the wife of J. H. Marshall, of a daughter.
WINCKLEY—May 23, at Kasauli, Punjab, the wife of C. R. Thorold Winckley, Chaplain, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PAY US A VISIT.
ONCE A CUSTOMER ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY,
Indian Jeweller, dealer in Precious Stones, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian and Persian Silks, Embroideries and all Sorts of Curiosities and Silverware.

NEW GOODS.

VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.
Delicately Scented, Superfatted. Warranted, made from edible fat. Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.
SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,
For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.
A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.
WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.
A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the well-known flavour of wintergreen. Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. ; High water, 11-38m., 11-7a. ; Low water, 4-31m., 5-10a.
Bombay High Court re-opens after the May vacation.
Rahimani Mills Co. Meeting, No. 1, Hummum Street, 5 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Co., Gaiety Theatre, "The Earl and the Girl," 9-30 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 11.—Bandmann Opera Co., Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises 6h 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 15 m. ; High water, 0-13m., 11-40a. ; Low water, 6-4m., 5-45a.
Wednesday, June 12.—Bandmann Opera Co., Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-45a ; Low water, 5-36m., 6-21a.
Thursday, June 13,—Bandmann Opera Co.. Gaiety Theatre 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 1m ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-12m., 1-15a. ; Low water 6-7m., 6-58a.
Friday, June 14.—Bandmann Opera Co., Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p. m. English Mails due. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 6m. ; High water, 0-44m., 1-44a. ; Low water, 6-38m., 7-37a.
Saturday June 15.—Parsee Gymkhana, Special general meeting, 6 p. m., Bandmann Opera Co., Gaiety Theatre, 9-30 p. m., Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets 7h. 16m.; High water, 1-8m., 2-14a.; Low water, 7-10m., 8-19a.
Sunday, June 16,—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 1-8m., 2-14a.; Low water 7-10m., 8-19a.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The Bombay High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the May vacation. The Hon. Sir Lawrance Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman returned to Bombay by the English mail steamer on Friday last.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEGRALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During last month, the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,798. Among them the number of new admissions was 418, classified as under :—Men, 110 ; women, 130 ; children, 178. The average daily attendance was 58.

TRAM SERVICE INTERRUPTED.—Shortly after half past ten yesterday morning, a high tree standing on the Cruickshank Road, on the side of the Esplanade Police Court, suddenly fell and broke the tramway overhead electric wires and blocked the tram lines. In consequence of this accident, the up and down tram traffic was interrupted for about two hours.

A DAUGHTER'S GRIEF.—In Memonwada Road, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Rukhibai (20), a Hindu woman. The deceased lost her father about six months ago and had since been depressed in mind. On Friday afternoon when her husband returned home from work, he found her hanging from a rope attached to the ceiling. She was dead. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A PUGNACIOUS COOK.—In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Finch, of the Dock Police, charged Francis Getting (30), a fireman on board the s. s. *Singapore*, with absenting himself from the ship without leave from the 3rd to the 6th instant. Accused's defence was that when he went on board on the latter date, he was assaulted by the cook ; he did not want to be assaulted by that angry man again. Accused was sentenced to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

INVETERATE THIEVING HABIT.—In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector O'Brien charged Abdula Jeewa, an old offender (42), with stealing a quantity of cotton valued at Rs. 4, on Friday, from cotton-bales conveyed in carts on Duncan Road. Accused's defence was that the cotton had dropped from the carts : Police-man 923C. Mahomed Husen told him to pick it up, tie it up in a bundle, and lay it by the road-side. When the policeman told him to take it up, and go with him to the Chowki, Accused had a record of eleven previous convictions, extending to a period of more than ten years spent in jail. He was committed by the Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COTTON GODOWN.—In Lower Colaba yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Dadoba Sadanand (20) and Passoo Dharsi (40), who were killed on the previous evening in a cotton godown situated in that locality, by the accidental falling of a pressed cotton-bale from the top of a stack of bales, twenty-five feet high. It appeared that some cotton samples were required from this stack for selection purposes. Baji Krishna, a labourer, was sent to throw down bales from the top. The situation was such that Baji was unable to see who were below while he was rolling the bales down. One of the bales struck both the deceased fatally. The jury returned a verdict of death being due to injuries received by the accidental fall of a pressed bale of cotton from a stack of bales.

THE BOMBAY BOHRA CRICKET CLUB.—The first Annual Meeting of the Bombay Bohra Cricket Club, was held yesterday, under the Presidentship of Mr. Mahomedally T. Kaderbhoy when the last year's report was read by the Secretary and was adopted, and the following resolutions were passed :—"1. That this Club desires to tender its best thanks to Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy through whose kind support and encouragement, the Club enjoys its present position, and also desires to appoint Mr. Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy a Life Patron of the Club (Loud cheers). II. That the good results that the Club has achieved in the short time of one year, were but a stepping stone for further progress. III. That the Club has arranged a fixture of Matches to be played this Season with all the Gymkhanas and premier local Clubs. IV. That the Club has appointed Mr. Amedally Pithalwalla as Secretary, and Mr. Hassonally M. Saya as Treasurer." Other proceedings of the Club were dealt with in a similar way. The President delivered a lecture in which he congratulated the Club upon having got a gentleman like Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy as Patron through whose encouragement the Club would produce much better results than it has already achieved. He also thanked the Secretary Mr. Pithalwalla and the Treasurer Mr. Saya for the services rendered to the Club. After this the Meeting was dissolved and three cheers were given to the Patron, Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Mahomedally T. Kaderbhoy, the Chairman.

THE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report was received on Saturday morning by Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, from Superintendent Nolan of the "A" Division :—
At about 8-30 p. m. on Friday, a fire broke out in the shop of one Mahomedali Mahomed, dealing in millinery, and situated on the ground-floor in the second block from the south of the Sitaram Buildings on the Hornby Road. The fire was noticed by one Mr. Watson, residing at Wodehouse Road, while passing, and Police Constable No. 233/A on beat duty at once sent the first call at 8-55 p.m. by telephone from the Head Police Office to the various fire-brigade stations, and by 9 p. m., the Fort engine was on the scene, followed soon by the others. But there was no water in the main till 9-30 p.m., when a slight pressure of water came along the hose, sufficient to reach the 1st floor, but by 9-50 p.m. an adequate pressure was obtained to reach the top of the building. Although the building, was gutted, the Fire Brigade had the fire under control by 10-15 p.m. in consequence of the able manner in which Mr. Nichols, the Chief of the Fire Brigade, employed his men, who were playing on the fire with twelve jets, and by 11-15 p. m. the fire was practically extinguished. In the early part of the outbreak of the fire, an engine with sixty gallons of chemical fluid was profitably used in the passage separating the block from the northern portion of the other blocks, which would have caught fire owing to the absence of water. The block consisted of a ground-floor and three upper floors and is said to be valued at Rs. 30,000. The ground-floor is damaged approximately to the extent of about Rs. 10,000 by fire and water. It is insured with the All India Insurance Company for Rs. 30,000 and the Tata Insurance by one Company for Rs. 20,000. The top floor was occupied Mr. Bapuji Dinnanath and his family, who believes he has sustained ossof cash and ornaments to the extent of Rs. 80,000 : but this property was subsequently found in his room intact. The second floor was partly occupied by Mr. L. M. Furtado and the proprietor of the Sardar Girha Hotel. The former has sustained a loss of about Rs. 8,000 and the latter Rs. 2,500. This loss was not insured. The third floor was occupied by one Gopalcas and several others who were concerned in the Kashmere Hotel. They sustained a damage of about Rs. 5,000. Their property was not insured. On the ground-floor were shops belonging to (1) Alimahomed Mahomed, damage not known ; (2) Nadir Bamanji, damage nil ; (3) the Deccan Stores, damage not known but is fully insured with Messrs. King, King and Company and the Royal Exchange for Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively ; (4) Lalji Bhagu, tobacconist, damage Rs. 900 ; (5) Ardeshir Gustad Irani, tea-shop-keeper, damage Rs. 225. The total damage is estimated approximately at Rs. 50,000. The Inspector of the Bombay Water Works, when asked by Mr. Nolan as to the cause of there being no water in the main, could not satisfactorily explain the same. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"Floradora."

IT is a great many years now since "Floradora" first saw light in Shaftesbury Avenue,—so many, in fact, that it might well have lost its freshness, but last night's performance at the Gaiety Theatre proved the contrary. A full house foregathered, and a roystering evening was spent, the frequent applause showing that the piece was just as much appreciated as some of the more modern ones which have preceded it. One reason of the success of the play is the part of Antony Tweedlepunch, the best part Willie Edouin ever created, and it is one of the best in the versatile Cole's repertoire. To him must be awarded a special word of praise for the way he stepped into an awkward pause and contributed one of the best songs of the evening, a patter-dialect song descriptive of the trials of a theatrical agent. Miss Doreen O'Connor won no end of applause for her dainty songs and dancing. Mr. Fred. Ellis as Cyrus Gilfain was even more than usually versatile and every one worked uncommonly hard and well. The Sixtette was especially well done and nothing better can be said of Miss Georgie Corlass' "Lady Holyrood" than that it was a most faithful reproduction of Miss Ada Reeve, although she appeared to be suffering from a cold. Miss Constance Lait, as the daughter of the South Sea Island, "Floradora," looked the part, and sang most charmingly. India has certainly not damaged Miss Lait's voice.
To-night 'The Earl and the Girl" will be staged.

CONVICTION OF A SYSTEMATIC THIEF.

In the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, one Shaik Haleem who was in police custody for the theft of two coils of copper wire belonging to the Government Telegraph Department, which he stole on the 5th May 1907 from Belvedere Road, was brought up on remand, charged, and convicted of theft on June 3, and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Sharpe, the Divisional Superintendent of Telegraphs, was represented by the Alipore Court Inspector who ably conducted the prosecution on behalf of Government. Mr. Sharpe identified the wire produced as being the property of his Department and spoke to the various thefts committed, and connected this man with participating in the systematic stealing of wire from Telephone posts in different parts of the town for over two years, without being caught. It is satisfactory to know that the Police are now more on the alert, with a view to catch the thieves and thus bring them to book, putting a stop to these thefts which have hitherto been so difficult to trace. It is hoped in the interests, not only of the Government Telegraph Department but also of the public who make use of telephonic communication, that this conviction will be a lesson to those who have been in the habit of systematically cutting and stealing telegraph wires.

DETENT

A MISTAKE

It is a mistake to imagine that Pure Wool Clothing is heating. Remember that Wool is a non-conductor of heat, as well as of cold. Light Pure Wool underclothing acts as a shield against heat as well as against cold, and a light Flannel Suit is the acme of comfort and safety combined. But be sure your garments are Pure Wool. Beware of the adulterated fabrics commonly sold as woollen. The "LALIMLI" Pure Wool Fabrics, made by us in Cawnpore, are guaranteed to be Pure, Sound, Unsophisticated Wool throughout.

Free samples supplied on application.

Flannels, Serges, Coatings, Suitings, Tweeds, Costumings, Broadcloths, also Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Horse Clothing, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c., anything made of wool. Write for our List G.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

CLEARANCE SALE
PREVIOUS TO
STOCK TAKING.
PIANOS, ORGANS,
BANJOS, GUITARS,
MANDOLINS.
A REDUCTION OF
15 to 25 per cent.
Off all Goods.

SOUNDY & CO., L[illegible],
HORNBY ROAD.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

J. L. TULLOCH,
GILDER STREET STABLES,
BYCULLA.

...NEMESIS'

A MAGIC REMEDY FOR—
MALARIAL ... Fever.
BILIOUS ... Fever.
PLAGUE ... Fever.
CONTINUOUS ... Fever.
SIMPLE ... Fever.
PLEASE, TRY IT.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PACIFIC

LOCAL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. SHROFF BROTHERS, FORT.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Dhacha, Thana Cloth, Sael, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Bamblas Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi,
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Sassett Street, Bombay,
Do, —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

THE
BOMBAY
ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

GOOD TEETH
are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than no teeth at all.
If your teeth want seeing to, then you want to see
MRS. L. RADENHURST,
THE PRACTICAL DENTIST,
1372, HORNBY ROAD.
(Opposite WHITEAWAY AND LAIDLAW.)

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

CARD
W. J. BROOKE,
GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, & ADJUSTER
of claims of all kinds,
25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce,
38, CHURCHGATE BUILDINGS,
Church Gate Street, Fort.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
Apply to—
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriage greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed
Correspondence invited.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

If "Daily Passenger" will write his letter in coherent English we will be pleased to give it publicity.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1907.

THE NEW HYDERABAD CURRENCY.

THE endeavours of the old East India Company to establish a uniform system of currency throughout India, including the Native States, commenced some seventy years ago—very shortly after the Directors had reformed their own monetary affairs by ceasing to strike silver money superscribed with the titles of the Delhi Emperors, and by substituting one brand of rupee for the multifarious coinages previously in circulation. Most of the Native States, however, preferred to adhere to their own debased currencies; and it was not until the seventies of last century that any appreciable progress was made, when the offer of the Government of India to coin rupees for the Princes of the same weight and fineness as the Imperial Rupee and to permit their circulation in British India was accepted by some of them. But most of the rulers held aloof from schemes for the reformation or abolition of their currencies until the stimulating influence of Lord Curzon was applied to the matter, with the result that quite a number of the larger principalities agreed to come within the financial fold, and at the present moment there are not more than four or five important States which still cling to their old prerogatives in the matter of currency.

Among these is the leading Native State, Hyderabad, to whose new Mahbubia currency we have alluded in previous articles, and concerning the progress of which a few details will be interesting, as it is the most ambitious attempt yet made in India to convert a depreciated rupee, extending to many crores of money, into a coin of uniform fineness and value, bearing a fixed ratio of exchange with British money, which is its competitor in the financial and commercial transactions of the State and its people. The extent to which the British rupee has usurped the local currency has never formed a question of Hyderabad economics, but there is no doubt that it has done so very considerably and that official influences have not been wanting to aid in the subversion of the State money, as exemplified by the resolve of twelve years ago to pay the Secunderabad troops and officials in Imperial coinage, and to remove any restrictions that the Nizam's Government might be disposed to impose on the free use of it in all parts of the State. These incidents were, of course, a phase in the policy of gentle coercion which was then being applied to Hyderabad to induce it to abandon its own currency and follow the example of other States and accept the British rupee. And at the time it appeared probable that this would be the only alternative, as the closing of the Imperial Mints was followed by a similar measure in Hyderabad, which resulted in a serious contraction in its currency, soon reflected in the fluctuations of exchange, which dropped from twenty-five to ten per cent., and occasionally even lower. At the same time, the Bazaars were flooded with cheap silver, notwithstanding the high import duty placed upon it by the Government; and the old Halli Sicca rupee, easily imitated, was counterfeited in quantities by the coin-forger, whose adroitness has long been a feature in local finance. Despite these drawbacks, strenuous endeavours recommended to prevent the dissolution of the local currency which appeared convenient in the nineties. New minting machinery was set up to supersede the manufacture of the hand-made Halli, and a Currency Committee, embodying the wisest officials of the State, was formed to project schemes for the salvation of its rupee. It was soon discovered that the new money, despite its milled edges and intricate design, was being imitated by experts; and as the Mint could not produce more than fifteen or twenty thousand rupees per diem, it was clear that conversion at this rate would last for an indefinite period. Various suggestions were formulated, but none were feasible enough for acceptance, until the Nizam resolved upon the heroic measure of a gigantic mint with dozens of coining presses and all the other latest western appurtenances for the conversion of the State Currency as rapidly as possible.

The new Mint, which has cost the State some ten lakhs of rupees and employs a thousand work people, was completed three years ago—the old institution, which had existed for half a century and in which crores of rupees had been turned out by the tedious process of making them by hand, being finally abolished. Until the State commenced the new plan of operations, it had never coined largely on its own account, almost the whole of the twelve or fifteen crores of rupees of which the old currency is estimated to consist having been manufactured for private individuals, chiefly Saukars, as well as the local branch of the Bank of Bengal. The practice was to receive bullion or foreign silver coins for conversion into Hallis; and, as may be imagined, with the crude methods of manufacture and assay then in vogue, almost every issue of currency varied in fineness and some of the brands which were put into circulation were notoriously below the fixed standard of nine *mashas* of silver to two of alloy. It was not, therefore, a matter for general regret when the Government issued orders for the stoppage of all private coining and undertook to do all the State minting on its own account in future. The new Mint has now been in active operation for three and half years, and upwards of seven crores of the Mahbubia rupees have been struck and put in circulation, with the result that there are no longer complaints of the scarcity of the State silver currency, the exchange between which and the British is now fifteen or sixteen per cent., while His Highness' subjects possess a coin which cannot be imitated by the counterfeiters of the Bazaars. The actual amount of the old currency to be converted is not definitely known, as no accurate record appears to have been kept of the quantities of the various mintages made during the half century it was the State token. Some four crores of it, however, have already been called in and melted down for re-issue in the new form, and as the average outturn of the Mint is two lakhs of rupees per diem, the old Halli will soon become a scarce coin in the Dominions. In addition to it, however, there are large quantities of the various brands of rupees known as *Chalness* still in use in the mofussil division of the Nizam's Territory, which have now been declared uncurrent and are coming into the Mint for conversion. Some fifty or sixty lakhs of these ancient tokens have been already so treated, but indications point to the existence of much larger stocks which will doubtless be reverted in process of time. These rupees are survivals of the period when Hyderabad had as many currencies as there are days in the month, when, in fact, private minting was a perquisite purchasable from the State, and some of these are so debased that they contain almost equal quantities of silver and alloy. they were deposed from tokenship when the Halli became the State coin; but as active measures for their collection and conversion were never undertaken, they have until recently been in circulation in many districts. Besides remoulding its old currencies, Hyderabad is striking coins from bar silver—a very profitable operation which aids in recouping the losses in conversion and gives the State in addition a large surplus for investment in Government Paper as a reserve—an asset which is now not far short of a crore of rupees. It is estimated that the recoining will be completed three years hence, and that Hyderabad will then possess some fifteen crores of new silver tokens in rupees, multiples of the same. The section which has caused almost endless trouble to the Government and the public is the copper currency, which has been so manipulated by the money-changers that it has been impossible to keep the rate up to the official standard of ninety-six dubs per rupee. The old copper money does not appear to have been recalled and its presence in the currency may have had something to do with what has been happening; for although the Mint has struck and put into circulation some eighty millions of the new two-pie pieces, worth some nine lakhs, it has always been possible for the Saukar to make a corner in exchange and to keep in ten or fifteen per cent. below the proper rate, greatly to the inconvenience and vexation of the public. The Mint output of copper is, however, at length beginning to affect local operators, as they are now within two per cent. of the rightful standard and there are indications that the abnormal conditions are passing away. The only other Native State which is apparently preparing to follow the Hyderabad example is Travancore, where there has been a Currency Crisis which must end in conversion or the acceptance of the British rupee; but the former operation if undertaken will be insignificant, compared with the great undertaking of the Deccan principality, and the Nizam is to be congratulated on the courage and success with which he is carrying out a measure which will leave a marked impress upon the financial prosperity of his Dominions.

THE YEROWDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

IT has long been acknowledged that it is essential to draw a very hard and fast line between juvenile and adult criminals, and it is becoming more and more recognised that the theory which applies to juveniles may often be adopted advantageously in respect to certain adults. At present, however, the adult criminal is usually regarded by the law as criminal pure and simple, and the greater effort is reserved towards taking the juveniles in hand so that they may have a thorough chance of reforming and coming to a better mind before the taint has obtained a hold, or of eliminating a criminal taint gained from the earliest surroundings. Foremost amongst the methods adopted are the Reformatory schools. It is generally accepted that this is the only humane way of dealing with children who have transgressed, and statistics from all quarters of the globe have steadily brought forward proof of the fact. At first the system necessarily embraced some of the characteristics of prison life, but it has since evolved into a higher plane and there are to-day men occupying high positions who frankly own that a compulsory residence in one of the many institutions, taking them out of undesirable environments, has proved their salvation. There is not the slighest reason why similar results should not be found in India, and the report of the Yerowda Reformatory School tends to show that on the whole the system is working successfully. A statement dealing with boys discharged during three years relates to eighty-four boys. Of these, twenty-three, or twenty-seven per cent. remained untraced or unreported and two died. Of the remainder, twenty-one were occupied in trades learned in the school and twenty-one in other industries such as weaving, confectionary, tailoring etc, while two were living with their relatives. Only five, three in jail and two reported simply as "bad characters," seem to have returned to evil paths, for it can reasonably be presumed that the others would have been traced had they again found themselves in trouble. The number of boys untraced is greater than usual but is thought to be due to change of residence. "Of the boys reported upon and now alive," says the report, "91·5 per cent are occupied in earning an honest livelihood."

Knowing that such success has attended the past working of the School its present work immediately becomes more interesting. The year 1906 started with 164 boys on the roll of whom 13 were out on license and 151 in the school. Thirty-two boys were admitted during the year and twenty-eight discharged, including one who showed symptoms of becoming a leper, and the year ended with 166 boys of whom 17 were out on license. The classification of these 166 boys according to race and religion is as follows:—Native Christians, 4; Mahomedans, 44; Brahmins, 10; Low castes, 21; and other Hindus, 87; that is, the numbers of Native Christians and of Mahomedans increased by 33 per cent, and nearly 19 per cent, respectively, while there was a falling off by 10 per cent. in the case of Brahmins and by more than 23 per cent. in that of low caste boys. The proportion of other Hindus remained the same as it was in the previous year. Of the thirty-two new admissions there were three 9 years old, four 10 years old, three 11 years old, nine 12 years old, four 13 years old, seven 14 years old and two 15 years old. "In other words" says the report, thirteen out of the thirty-four were above the age of twelve years, which would show that a very large number of boys are sent to the institution more on account of their helplessness than for confirmed criminality," and this is borne out by the figures regarding their previous convictions.

X-RAYS AND OYSTERS.

AN enterprising American, Mr. John Solomon of New York has been working wonders on the little island of Ipantivu, off Ceylon, where he is conducting certain scientific experiments with oysters. The spot itself, except for one broken down hut, was as ideal a desert island as ever graced a book of adventure, but Mr. Solomon believes in comfort and in this settlement electric light does the work that lamps do in many far more favoured places. The idea of the place is to study oysters so that pearl "growing" may become something less haphazard than is the present system. A Colombo contemporary gives a long account of the process. The writer of the article describes a room with a large X-Ray apparatus. A tray carrying one hundred and twenty oysters was brought into position and photographed. In the course of half an hour the skiograph was developed and the tray of oysters and the photograph were placed on a large table side by side. With the aid of an electric incandescent lamp it was easy to detect the oyster that contained pearls, the number, size and location were clearly perceptible. The oyster in the tray corresponding to the portrait of the oyster in the skiograph was immediately opened and there was the pearl sure enough. Several pearls thus found were presented by Mr. Solomon to his visitor as souvenirs. At last they came upon an oyster which had no pearl in it though the skiograph clearly indicated the presence of one. Diligent search was made, the oyster mercilessly squeezed, but no pearl could be discovered. This was strange, but the inventor was quite equal to the occasion. "Let me see the shell" said he, and a close examination showed the pearl adhering to the shell! In one oyster 36 seed pearls could be distinctly counted on the radiograph, and the triumph was complete when 13 large-sized pearls were distinctly seen in the radiograph and the exact number appeared in the oyster. The result of the investigations is intended to be as follows. By means of the present apparatus nearly one hundred oysters can be subjected to examination in a day. Those that prove to contain pearls of any size are placed in special beds; those that are empty go back to their native bed to "try again." Later those in the special beds are re-examined and those with pearls of good size kept and opened. By this means the destruction of valueless oysters is entirely done away with and the life of a bed benefits accordingly. Later Mr. Solomon will perhaps be able to give out something of the knowledge he has gained as to the rate at which the pearls increase in size. Home grown pearl-oysters may yet become fashionable pets.

A YEAR'S EVENTS IN GONDAL.

THE little State of Gondal was favoured in many ways during the year 1906-7. The first consideration must always be "the season," and in this connection it is recorded that there was sufficient rain in the capital of the State to fill completely the Veir tank as early as July 22. New wells were added during the year and some ten thousand five hundred rupees expended in irrigation works of various kinds, and a large sum on improving the town water-supply. The result was that the number of acres irrigated was 1,108 as compared with 636 in the previous year, the net revenue from this source being Rs. 5,096 as against Rs. 2,888, the percentage of return being 2·34 against 1·37. Prosperity can also be traced in the returns in connection with manufactures. The principal articles of manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, gold embroidery, brass and copper wares, wooden toys, and wood-work turned on the lathe, and ivory and wooden bangles. There existed during the year 996 cotton, 54 woollen and 5 silk weaving hand looms,—a general increase—while a new ginning factory has been started. The aggregate value of exports and imports amounted respectively to Rs. 6,49,636 and Rs. 24,57,095 against Rs. 4,75,203 and Rs. 25,65,441 the year before, and the fact that the exports have increased so greatly while the imports have fallen in value is so evidently favourable to the State that it calls for no comment. On the other side of the balance sheet must be counted the prevalence of small-pox which continued from the previous year and affected seventy-nine villages. There were 1,212 attacks and of these 79 persons died. Of the persons attacked 1,032 were vaccinated and 180 unvaccinated, and of the deaths, 42 or 4·1 per cent. were amongst the vaccinated and 37 or 20·6 per cent. amongst the unvaccinated. Plague, too, was a heavy scourge and accounted for more deaths than in the previous year. Forests are a valuable asset of the State and produced considerable revenue. The total amount of receipts from this source was Rs. 30,273 against Rs. 28,698 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,575 while the expenditure increased by Rs. 2,366, from Rs. 10,528 to Rs. 12,894. A considerable decrease in major crime is recorded.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Nippon*, from Trieste, arrived at Hongkong on Saturday morning.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in July next between Captain E. W. C. Monro of the Royal Irish Rifles, and Vera Rodney, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Rooke, Indian Army.

THE following appeared in *The Rangoon Times* of the 8th April:—"The P. Henderson and Co's s. s. *Tennasserim* arrived at Rangoon this afternoon. Yesterday she passed the *Martaban* which left Rangoon on Saturday. The *Martaban* signalled a message to the effect that her chief officer was dead and just about to be buried. Our contemporary now learns that Mr. J. S. Maclaren, the Chief Officer of the *Martaban*, is by no means dead; but "very much alive." It appears that the signal which passed between the two vessels referred to the late Mr. John McCall, who had died in Rangoon a few days previously. The signal received by the *Tennasserim* was, it transpires, incomplete. The "deceased" writes from Algiers: "Your edition of *Rangoon Times* of the 8th April to hand, and I was very much surprised to read a report of my death in it. Well, I am pleased to inform you that I am very much alive, and still taking my parritch."

The following veracious story is attributed to a Ceylon planter and told by a writer in the *Times of Malaya*: "One day I went after a head of eight wild elephants. After stalking I got a chance at the biggest of the herd and dropped it at the first shot. About two hours afterwards I had the tail and feet cut off and taken to the bungalow. Next morning I went to the spot to look at the elephant, and to my surprise found no trace of the body. After searching round, I saw that the herd had been back during the night, and I soon discovered a track where they seemed to have retired in a body. Following this up I eventually came upon the dead elephant lying at the bottom of a rocky stream. From the tracks it was quite evident that the body had not been rolled, but carried to the bank, and it was plain that it had been taken through the long grass which grew on the bank into the stream. My neighbours were incredulous until I showed them where the elephant's tail and feet had been cut off, and where the body lay in the stream, which proved conclusively that by some means or other the body had been got over the intervening space in the night. It is difficult to understand how elephants with their trunks and feet could raise and support the dead body of a comrade. However, they seemed to have managed to do it, and it is a pity no human eye saw the strange funeral."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DISSATISFACTION OF FRENCH VINE-GROWERS.

Russian Agrarian Reform.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 25.

Widespread economic distress prevails throughout the region of the Herault, the Aude and the Eastern Pyrenees, in fact in all the vine-growing districts of Southern France, owing to the glut of wine which the proprietors big or small find it impossible to sell. There is impoverishment amounting in many cases to semi-starvation among the smaller class of vine-growers, and the large number of people dependent upon the wine trade who find themselves threatened with utter destitution unless some remedy be speedily discovered, and it is to the Government that they look for relief. The people ascribe the sad pass which matters have reached, to the non-application of the existing laws on adulteration. They complain that owing to the supineness of the Government in this respect, fabricated and doctored stuff—in most cases bearing false brands and labels—is with impunity put upon the market to the detriment of genuine French wine. They therefore demand the immediate passing of a stringent bill by the Chamber to put down these practices, and to suppress absolutely all vinous beverages other than perfectly natural wine. Representations were made to the local authorities and the Government in this sense some time ago, but as these were only met by vague promises, unattended by any fulfilment, it was resolved to organise popular demonstrations on a formidable scale throughout the vine-growing districts of the South. These manifestations commenced nearly three weeks ago when sixty thousand men, women and children assembled at Narbonne and marched in procession through the town. A week later there was a still more imposing demonstration at Beziers in which one hundred thousand people took part. Here the people believing the municipal council not to be in sympathy with them, insisted upon their resignation and finally took the town hall by storm, flung all the furniture and papers into the street, and lighted an immense bonfire in front of the building—the police being for hours powerless to restore order. At Perpignan, where a hundred and thirty thousand people assembled to demonstrate against the Government, there was an immense procession, in which were carried several devices of a sinister and threatening character. One was a cart bearing a full sized guillotine and a number of dummies representing wine adulterators, one of which was beheaded at intervals as the procession moved along. Then came a banner with the inscription "We give you until June 10th—no longer. After that 'look out'." On another banner was read "Bread for our little ones, or dread the worst." This banner was borne in a group of fifteen women, each with a baby in arms.

Preparations are being made for great mass meetings at Carcassonne and Nimes. The popular movement is in fact universal throughout Southern France and is supported by the municipalities. It is, moreover, attended by the ugly feature that the organisers openly threaten to resort to a general refusal to pay taxes if the Government fails to accede to their demands before June 10th, and to offer an organised resistance to any seizure of property in distraint. The tax-collectors have been notified to this effect. The popular demand is clearly expressed by one of the leaders, who says in effect "We want to live and will not cease until our demands are granted. Let the authorities secure a fair price for our wines by whatever means they please, but mere promises will not induce us to lay down our arms."

The Government has lost no time in drafting a bill in the sense demanded by the vine-growers and this is being submitted to the Chamber,—but it is to be feared that legislation against adulteration will not alone suffice to restore prosperity to the French wine trade. For a number of years the medical faculty not only in England but to some extent even in France has made a dead set against the drinking of wine at meals, and it is certainly a fact that the Revenue Returns in England show the steady falling off in the British consumption of Bordeaux and other French wines. Moreover, wine has almost ceased to be the beverage of French working man—at least in the towns; he prefers beer, and French brewers can now supply him with an excellent article equal to the Alsatian or German beer formerly imported. Add to these considerations the fact that there is a large and increasing exportation of wine, free of duty, from Algeria to France and that a good deal of so-called Bordeaux wine on the market is nothing but a fabrication manipulated from the thick Herault beverages, and we still do not exhaust all the reasons why the genuine product of French vine-growers fails to find a remunerative market. There is nothing at present to connect the vine-growers' movement with the Socialist influences which brought about the strikes in Paris, although if conflicts arose between them and the authorities, Socialist agitators would doubtless be found at work to fan the flame. M. Juares, who in the Chamber last week so eloquently replied on the part of Socialistic working men any idea of surrendering the Fatherland in the hour of danger from without, is not supported by M. Herve another leader of the party, and the great apostle of anti-militarism. He has recently said in his organ, *La Guerre Sociale*, that the revolutionary Socialists would defend the communistic or collectivist regime when they should have succeeded in establishing it in France, and they would defend it in case of need against the German pseudo-Socialists who might dare to march against the French insurrectional communes. But they would not give a square inch of their skin to defend the spurious Fatherlands such as are all the Fatherlands of to-day, including Republican France.

DISASTERS?

One of the Paris papers again recurs to the series of disasters from which the French ships and arsenals have recently suffered, and expresses the conviction that they have not all been due to accident. It says that for two years past there has been a delegate of the Labour Federation on board every large man-of-war, a circumstance to which the attention of the officials has been directed by an official circular.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Some official feelers have been lately put forward here and at Berlin on the subject of a rapprochement between France and Germany on political grounds, or if that were impracticable to establish friendly commercial relations between the two Powers. The first part of this programme, however, definitely failed since it was impossible for any French Government to acquiesce in the loss of territory resulting from the war of 1870-71, although it is certain that no French Government will ever declare war for the recovery of that territory, not at least while Germany remains so strong as at present. There is, however, fair hope that on the commercial ground France and Germany may arrive at an understanding conducive to the interest of both. I find, however, among my diplomatic friends here that German diplomatists and German diplomatic methods are greatly distrusted; also that German diplomacy is by no means so ably directed or conducted as during the Bismarkian era.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The prospects of the Hague Conference are by no means improving in diplomatic estimation, the general tendency being to regard it as useless and embarrassing and pregnant with possibilities of dangerous difference between the Powers. The position of England in the matter is a particularly difficult one and it is believed here that the British Premier would be glad enough to find a pretext for withdrawing his ill-timed and eminently insincere proposal for the limitation of armaments, which no Power will support, except, Spain and the smaller States. France will have nothing to do with it, although no formal declaration has been made to that effect. It is understood that the United States will support the British proposal, but this can hardly yet be regarded as an absolute certainty. It is stated in diplomatic circles here that the Russo-Japanese treaty is likely to be finally concluded in a week or ten days and that the negociations for the Franco-Japanese treaty are proceeding satisfactorily and will probably be terminated within about the same time.

THE HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE.

Madrid and, indeed, all Spain rejoiced greatly on the birth and baptism of a son and heir to King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie. Special representatives from almost every country assembled in the capital before the birth, and when the advent of the little Prince of the Asturias was announced, presented their congratulations to His Majesty. The young Queen bore herself admirably and both she and the Royal infant have progressed excellently since the birth. The event was hailed with genuine satisfaction and delight both in the capital and throughout the provinces and there is no doubt that it will prove of auspicious import for the dynasty.

Political significance is attached in the Press and Parliamentary circles to the presence of four Cardinals, six Archbishops, 28 Bishops and two mitred abbots at the christening of the Prince of Asturias. No such gathering is on record in the annals of Spanish Palace ceremonies.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF AGRARIAN REFORM.

The long expected official scheme of Agrarian reform was explained by M. Stolypin to the Duma on the 23rd instant. The problem of the land is one of the most momentous in Russia and very closely affects the interests of the overwhelming majority of the Russian people, multitudes of whom care nothing for the higher politics on which their representatives expend so many words in the Duma. Of the 795 millions of acres in European Russia assessed to the land-tax, no less than 305 millions of acres are peasant land while, of the 250 millions acres owned by private landowners and the 255 millions acres which are Crown lands or the property of the State, a very large part is cultivated by peasant tenants. Generally speaking the peasants are in a state of great poverty due principally to the rapid growth of their numbers and the exhaustion of the land by their ruinous system of treating it. The population, as M. Stolypin pointed out, is growing at the rate of 1,625,000 a year, so that no less than 2,000,000 acres, he calculates, would have to be provided yearly in order to supply them with enough to live upon. Therefore no solution of the Russian land problem unless it involves emigration on a considerable scale. The Government's scheme of agrarian reform is based on the purchase of all estates coming into the market which, with the Crown and State lands, will form a State land fund whence the peasants will be able to acquire land through the State bank at reduced rates, the difference being chargeable to all the tax-payers. The scheme may be described as practical Socialism, inasmuch as all citizens would share the burden, but the Government's object is to encourage individual ownership. Emigration was an indispensable accessory. Expropriation was admissible only for the improvement of the present holdings. The agrarian Committee of the Duma, without inviting the attendance of any of the Ministers, had adopted by a three-fourths majority the principle of expropriation, but the Government would not tolerate any scheme based on expropriation nor could they countenance the nationalization of land according to Socialist ideas. The Socialist leaders had declared in the Duma that they came there not to buy land but to take it. They advocated a system excluding property and the establishment of a Socialist republic, but their ideas were unworkable—impracticable, and could not moreover settle the agrarian question. The Government was resolutely opposed to the forcible expropriation of private landowners and, moreover, if they were so treated, why should the peasants be exempted? The Socialists in the Duma may, of course, be expected to oppose the Government scheme tooth and nail and the reactionary right may also show it no quarter. The attitude of the Constitutional Democrats is doubtful, since the Premier strongly criticized their scheme for the nationalization of land, which he said was inequitable and less honest than the Socialist proposal.

PLOT AGAINST THE TSAR.

The Premier read to the Duma on the 20th instant an official statement giving particulars of a plot discovered last February, but not then disclosed in detail. It was hatched by the Social revolutionaries against the Emperor, the Grand Duke Nicholas and M. Stolypin. The conspirators numbering 28 were arrested on April 12 and the judicial enquiry which was begun on April 17 and is still proceeding, disclosed attempts of the conspirators to gain access to the Imperial Palace. The Constitutional Democrats proposed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the Monarch's escape, and abhorrence of the regicidal plot, which was carried unanimously amid cheers. The reports received at St. Petersburg from the Russian Social Democratic Conference in London show that a struggle is proceeding in that Assembly between the Menshevik, or more moderate, section and the Bolsheviki, or extremists, the latter favouring the most extreme and drastic measures. Several of the Duma deputies, however, returning from their Easter vacation reported that a notable change of feeling towards moderation was observable in the rural districts and that the Socialist propaganda had lost influence. Amen—for it is the extremists, revolutionaries or reactionaries, who will work the ruin of Russia if moderate influences fail to intervene. Meanwhile we continue to hear of terrorism at various places and notably at Warsaw Lodz, Odessa, Ekaterinoslav, Minsk, etc.—murders—bomb-throwings, robbery of official monies with murder, threatening, against Jews, etc. Now and then the soldiers, infuriated by the dastardly assassination of their comrades, run amok and shoot indiscriminately, sometimes killing inoffensive bystanders. The "Black Hundreds", reactionary gangs, have reappeared at Odessa, wreaking vengance on students and Jews for the murder of policemen, and threatening fresh massacres.

DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Teheran reports fresh disturbances in Persia: "The efforts of the new party in Parliament to deprive the Armenians and Parsis of the suffrage has resulted in protests being received from Armenians and Parsis in all towns of Persia, together with threats that they will emigrate to India. A majority in Parliament has now declared itself in favour of according them equal rights. The attitude of the local Majlis (assemblies) is leading to complete anarchy. In Teheran, anti-dynastic proclamations are appearing. The Governor of Luristan, a brother of the Shah, is stirring up the warlike nomadic tribes, and is collecting well-armed troops. At Tabriz disturbances continue; at Kermanshah and Shiraz complete anarchy prevails; at Resht revolutionaries have closed the Customs-house and telegraph offices. In order to remove the bad impression caused by the murder and banishment of Russian subjects, the Shah has presented to Russia a piece of land for the erection of a Russian Consulate. The Belgians have definitely given up the postal administration at Meshed."

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE ADELPHI SOCIAL CLUB.

THE Fancy Dress Dance given by the members of the above Club on Friday night proved quite a success. The three large upper halls of the Adelphi Hotel were tastefully decorated with bunting and foliage and the floor was perfection itself. Long before the hour fixed for the dance, and, in spite of rival attractions, the members with their guests began to arrive, and by 9-30 all three halls were filled to overflowing. As the Committee had decided to give prizes for the best Lady's and the best Gentleman's costume, a Committee composed of Mr. Conway, President, Mr. Algar, Vice-President, Mr. Flynn, Honorary Secretary, Mr. Roberts, member, and Messrs. Stanley and Kelly, honorary members, was nominated by the management to decide the question. During the Grand March-Past, in which only those in Fancy costume participated, the members of the Committee assembled in the centre of the large hall in order to have a full view of all the costumes and form their own opinion as to which was the best costume. After the March-Past the Committee retired to deliberate, and two out of the many expensive and beautiful costumes were picked, namely, Miss Hilda Conway as Princess Razia of Turkistan; and Miss Graham as Nilar Sultana. On a division being taken, the votes were found to be in favour of Nilar Sultana, and the prize, a gold brooch, was accordingly awarded to her. The Committee, however, expressed their deep regret at their inability to give a second prize as the funds at their disposal did not permit of their doing so. Miss Conway's costume, unique, pretty and expensive, became her well and was worn with an easy grace, calling forth universal admiration. The prize, a pair of Hair Brushes, for the best get up costume among the gentlemen, was unanimously awarded to Mr. Bishop-Smith, who came as Baby. After this, the fun of the evening grew fast and furious, the function being brought to a successful termination at 4 a. m. The other costumes worthy of mention were Arab-Lady, Scotch-L

"THE SHADOW OF A GOVERNMENT."

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Prime Minister's Pessimism.

GOVERNMENT'S GROWING DIFFICULTIES.

RUMOURS OF DISSOLUTION DISPELLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Plymouth, said Ireland must now wait and see what the Liberals were prepared to offer in the future. The rest of the Prime Minister's lengthy speech was devoted to an attack on the House of Lords.

The time for compromise, temporising and expostulation, he declared, was past. They must give the Lords to understand that the people must be master in their own house. He urged the Liberals to keep their fighting line strong and unbroken.

"The existence of Liberalism as an instrument of progress," he said, "depends on the outcome of the present struggle."

It was better to go down asserting their rights, than to linger as the shadow of a Government, strong numerically but without authority or power.

LONDON, JUNE 9

Surmises have been made that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech at Plymouth implied that a dissolution would take place in 1908, but these have been dispelled by a speech at Exeter, in which the Prime Minister said he did not see any reason for hustling into a General Election. The Government would go straightforward regardless of abuse.

The Prime Minister has, of late, been pathetically pessimistic. Speaking at Manchester on May 16th he said that it was astonishing how the longer one went on in politics the more difficult one's task appeared.

"We Liberals," he added, "are now in face of, I think, greater difficulties than we have ever encountered before; but I think we shall prove equal to the occasion not only in numbers, but in the quality of our supporters in the country, which is the main thing after all. (Cheers.) It is not in Pall Mall only, or in Piccadilly, or even at Westminster, that political events are decided. We have formidable things before us—hard days and anxious times. We have set our hand to a good many jobs, perhaps too many—(cries of "No")—but still we won't go back from them; only there must be a little patience among our friends—(hear, hear)—and especially if they find that their particular job, that which they are most interested in, takes for a period a back place.

"You must leave it to us—you will be good enough to do so—to decide what the order shall be; but one thing is our duty—that is to preserve the old principles of the party which have brought such blessings to our country.

Still, there were great forces to be encountered—subterranean forces, to a great extent, but not the less dangerous on that account. Liberals must stand together; they must "resist the beginnings of evil."

It was a melancholic thing to look upon the huge majority in the House of Commons, anxious to get to work, yet held back by impediments—impediments in some case of the old-fashioned rules, which were no longer suitable to the conditions of our Parliamentary life, and impediments coming from that sense of generosity and fair play carried beyond the mere limit at fairness.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The King and Queen of Denmark have arrived in London.

They were welcomed at the station by King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and drove in procession to Buckingham Palace.

NEW INDIAN MISSION.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Australasian Methodist Conference has resolved to establish a Mission in India.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S RETURN TO JAPAN.

Audience of the King.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Sir Claude Macdonald was received in audience by King Edward prior to his return to Tokio.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Playing at Cambridge, Yorkshire beat the University by an innings and 26 runs.

Worcester beat Lancashire, at Worcester, by ten wickets.

The South Africans beat Northampton by 83 runs.

Playing at Home, Hampshire beat Kent by five wickets and M. C. C. beat Oxford University, at Oxford, by two wickets.

LATER.

Playing at Leyton, Notts beat Essex by seven runs; Surrey beat Sussex at the Oval by an innings and 94 runs.

THE OAKS.

Result and Starting Prices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Mr. J. B. Joel's, Glass Doll 1
Mr. W. G. Singer's, Laomedia (Great Dame Filly)..... 2
Lord Dunraven's Lady Hasty..... 3
His Majesty's Victoria.
Lord Derby's Altitude.
Mr. W. Hall Walker's Witch Elm.
Mr. Arthur James's Sixty.
Sir R. W. B. Jardine's Cornfield.
Mr. E. Kennedy's Mimosa.
Mr. W. R. Wyndham's Maya.
Mr. R. A. Bryce's Order of Merit.
Mr. R. W. Coxe's Thrifty.
Mr. J. Symon Harrison's Beattie.
Lord Rosebery's Prunt.

STARTING PRICES.

25 to 1 Glass Doll; 10 to 1 Laomedia and 7 to 1 Lady Hasty.

FRANCE AS PEACEMAKER.

ARBITRATION OFFERED BETWEEN JAPAN AND UNITED STATES.

American Government Declines.

SAN FRANCISCO INCIDENT CLOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Advices from Washington state that France has offered her good offices to promote a stable understanding between America and Japan.

The State Department is dubious regarding the possibility of putting the offer to practical use, but it is received in the cordial spirit in which it was made.

It is added that the only negotiations likely in the near future relate to a possible Immigration Treaty, and nothing has arisen to preclude direct dealing between the two countries in the matter.

The San Francisco incident is closed from a diplomatic point of view.

The *Standard* says that the American Government has decided to decline the offer.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Telegrams from Paris state that a semi-official Note has been issued which says that the statement, that France has offered her good offices to America for the establishment of a stable understanding with Japan, is incorrect.

Nothing indicates that the relations between those two countries necessitates her good offices, but it is true that there has been the most friendly parleying with the American Government concerning arrangements with Japan.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

Salar-ed-Dowlah Warned.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the troops despatched against Salar-ed-Dowlah are commanded by Hissam-ul-Mulk.

The Parliament and the representatives of the clergy have telegraphed to Salar-ed-Dowlah, advising him to cease his rebellious acts.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Imports and Exports for May show increases of £1,200,000 and £5,200,000, respectively.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Troubles Merely Local.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that information from Chinese and Foreign sources indicates that the troubles in the South are merely local and are not alarming.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

A Ship for South Africa.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Admiralty has agreed that the Naval contributions from the Cape and Natal of £85,000 annually shall be spent locally and be partly devoted to the upkeep of a ship provided by the Admiralty.

FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

Adopted by French Chamber.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The French Chamber has adopted the Franco-Siamese Treaty.

RAND STRIKE QUIETER.

Contemplated Withdrawal of Infantry.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Strike situation on the Rand is quieter.

The authorities contemplate withdrawing the Infantry. One thousand Cavalry will remain.

FRENCH LABOUR LEADERS IMPRISONED.

Violent Spoliation Advocated.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Messieurs Bousquet and Levy, Leaders of the Confederation of Labour in France, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for inciting Unionists not to strike but to rob and spoil the goods of their employers.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Record Price Reached.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Reports from New York state that an English Syndicate is placing a purchase of 100,000 bales of cotton. This has caused July cotton to reach a record price.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The deaths have occurred of Doctor Routh and Professor Newton.

[Armand J. McC. Routh was a famous Obstetrician and had been chiefly connected with the Charing Cross Hospital. He was fifty-four years of age.

Professor Newton was an aged Cambridge don with a notable record in Zeology.]

As a result of Mr. Charles Frohman's offer to purchase Joan of Arc's house at Orleans for presentation to London, Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe have courteously withdrawn their bid. It was their intention to present the house to New York for its re-erection in Central Park.

THE ALLEGED "UNREST."

ABSURD DICTUM BY MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Europeans Assaulted by Natives in Chandernagore.

BEPIN CHUNDER PAL CONDEMNS MR. MORLEY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, attributed the unrest in India to the unwisdom of the preceding Government's delay in considering the wants of the inhabitants of the country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

Whilst public attention has been devoted to the unrest in Eastern Bengal and the distant Punjab, events happening nearer Calcutta seem to have passed unnoticed.

The little French town of Chandernagore has been the scene during recent weeks of several unpleasant incidents, one of which will shortly be the subject of criminal proceedings in the French Courts at Chandernagore.

In this particular case the victims were an English gentleman, his wife, and the former's chaffeur. On a recent visit to the town, the latter was severely assaulted by a small crowd and his employer hearing of the *golmal* went to his assistance when he sustained severe injuries about his head and was rendered almost unconscious. The lady then, interfered in her husband's behalf and she met a similar fate. Injuries in both cases were certificated by an Official Surgeon, and later on three Babus and two or three *durwans* were arrested. The former are said to be the sons of a Hindu woman of position. Bail was applied for and refused and the case will be heard in a few days.

A French gentleman told an *Englishman's* representative that the conditions prevailing in the town had been unpleasant and undesirable for some time past and that *Swadeshi* and boycott cries were responsible for this state of affairs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

A lengthy Circular, bearing date the 30th of May, is being distributed broadcast in Calcutta by students wearing the badge of the "National Volunteers." It is an appeal—in fact it is so headed—to students, parents, and guardians to withdraw their sons and wards from Government or Affiliated Schools and Colleges as a protest against Lajpat Rai's deportation and the restrictions imposed upon the liberties of the subject by Government. It is suggested, that they should utilise their time in mental and physical training and in the service of their motherland and thus create a situation with which Government will find it difficult to cope, and an effective protest will have been made against arbitrary interference with personal liberty.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

At a largely attended meeting held at College Square last evening, the greater number of which were students, Bepin Chunder Pal, who presided, made a speech in which he condemned Government and Mr. Morley:—Speaking about the physical strength of the people, the speaker stated that there was no denying the fact that it was increasing day by day, and all in consequence of oppression by the *Feringhees*. People have now become wideawake to the fact that the British Government was now unable to govern them. Therefore it was that they wanted to govern themselves. In order to be able to protect themselves, they were increasing their physical strength. It was necessary to increase their strength. They would not give up the bands of volunteers. They would not stop *akharas* (gymnasiums). *Feringhees* (Christians) were fools to think that they would be able to check popular forces at the point of the bayonet. The people would not abide by illegal and unjust measures.

The speaker concluded with an exhortation to his hearers to learn how to sacrifice everything they had, remembering that they would be required to sacrifice their lives in a great sacrificial fire. The offering of only one Lajput Rai would not do. When *jajna* (justice) would be fulfilled, they would be crowned with *swaraj* (own kingdom).

AJIT SINGH'S DEPORTATION.

A Bolt from the Blue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

While Ajit Singh was being taken down the river on Thursday on the *Fraser*, to be transferred at the Sandheads to the R. I. M. S. *Guide*, a well known Government servant, who happened to be at Diamond Harbour just when the youthful agitator was being shipped, had quite a long talk with him, in the course of which it is said Ajit Singh confessed that when he first took up with the particular form of propaganda that he had been practising, he fancied that he might very probably let himself in for a term of six months imprisonment, but that he had never dreamed of deportation, and that therefore when the blow fell no one was more startled than himself.

NEW NICKEL COIN.

Early Issue Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

The coinage of the new nickel piece has so far not gone much beyond the specimen state. The serious operation of coinage for issue will be begun as soon as a supply of pure nickel has been received. The consignment is expected in about a week so that we may expect to see the new coin in circulation shortly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, June 7.—Furse, Lieut. R. H. A., from leave from England.
Plinston, Lieut, 31st Lancers, on leave, from Meerut.
Watkins, Col., R. H. A., on leave, from Meerut.
Bray, Capt., E. B, Vol. Rifles, on leave from Dacca.
Grantham, Col., 33rd Calvary, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Jackson, Lieut., 29th Lancers, on leave, from Sirur.
Rosch, Lieut., Carabineers from leave, from England.
Manderson, Lieut., 3rd Horse, from leave, from England.
Paymaster, Capt., I. M. S., on leave, from Nasirabad.
Bell, Lieut., 35th S. Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Collins, Capt., R. B. R., from leave, from England.
Stevenson, Lieut., 2nd Rajput L. I., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Jackson, Capt., A. V. Corps, L. I., on leave, from Secunderabad.
Mackrell, Lieut., 109th Infantry, on duty, from Santa Cruz.
DEPARTURES, June 8.—Jackson, Capt., A. V. Corps, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Stevenson, Lieut., 2nd Rajput L. I., on leave, to England.
Game, Capt., R. H. A., on leave, to England.
Martin, Major E., Lancers Regt, on leave, to England.
Manderson, Lieut., 3rd Horse, from leave, to Neemuch.
Rosch, Lieut., Carabineers, from leave, to Mhow.
Parsons, Major, 33rd Cavalry, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Hyde, Capt., R. A. M. C., on leave, to England.
Newland, Lieut., R. F. A., on leave, to England.
Furse, Lieut., R. H. A., from leave, to Sialkote.
Russell, Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C., on leave, to England.
Campbell Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.
Bray, Capt., E. B. Vol. Rifles, on leave, to England.
Anderson, Lieut., R. E., Vol Rifles on leave, to England.

AN AMAZING CANARD.

SIR ROBERT BOND AND THE "DAILY MAIL."

Mr. Churchill's Denunciation Vindicated.

"BASELESS AND IMPUDENT FABRICATION."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

A special cablegram to the *Empire* from London on Saturday states that the official correspondence between Sir Robert Bond, Premier of Newfoundland, and the Colonial Office has been published.

Sir Robert Bond denies that he authorised the *Daily Mail* to state that their version of the scene at the Colonial Conference was "substantially correct." He challenges that paper to produce the telegram alleged to have been received from him from Bristol.

The Colonial Conference of 1907 will probably be long remembered for the amazing canard perpetrated by the *Daily Mail* three weeks ago, and to which the above telegram is the sequel. Briefly the story is as follows:—At one meeting of the Conference at which Newfoundland affairs were discussed, Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of that Colony, was reported by the *Daily Mail*, beneath sensational head lines, to have been grossly insulted, and to have left the Hall in great dudgeon. A whole column was devoted by the *Mail* to this alarming incident, in the course of which the *Mail* stated:

"Sir Robert Bond instantly jumped to his feet. 'It is a gross humiliation,' he declared, 'humiliation and neglect which you would not dare offer to a Colony powerful enough to be able to give effect to its resentment. It is most unjust, and I repeat again you are deliberately neglecting us for the sake of American interests.

"Gathering up his papers, the Premier of Newfoundland left the room without uttering another word. And so ended the Conference."

On the following day in the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill denounced the *Mail's* statement as "a baseless and impudent fabrication." At question time Mr. Lehmann rose and said:—

"I wish to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies a question, of which I have given him private notice, whether he can affirm or deny the statement that at yesterday's Imperial Conference an incident occurred which caused Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, to leave the room in indignation, after complaining that a gross humiliation had been inflicted on him and on the Colony he represents."

Mr. Winston Churchill replied: "My attention has been drawn to a report in to-day's *Daily Mail* of the proceedings of the Conference yesterday. I cannot undertake, as a general rule, to correct mis-statements appearing in journals of that class and character—(Ministerial cheers)—but as I learn that this particular report has been cabled to the Colonies it has become necessary for me to say that it is from beginning to end a baseless and impudent fabrication—(loud Ministerial cheers)—which bears not the slightest resemblance in substance or form to anything that took place at the Conference yesterday.

"I may further permit myself to observe that it is a matter of surprise to me that a person who has recently been created a Peer of the Realm should allow journals under his control to employ for political objects methods of such transparent mendacity." (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

In the interim Reuter interviewed Sir Robert Bond as to the veracity or otherwise of the *Mail* canard, and he replied:

"It is entirely incorrect that anything of a sensational nature occurred. I need scarcely say that my statement was an entirely dispassionate one, dealing with the historical, legal, and constitutional aspects of the question. This did not call for heated debate, and no such thing occurred."

At the same time the *Mail* had, of course, hastened to obtain from Sir Robert Bond a statement affirming the truth of their sensational report of the Conference meeting, and in their next issue the *Mail* stated:

"Immediately after Mr. Churchill's statement had been delivered in the House of Commons, a special correspondent proceeded to Bristol, and saw Sir Robert Bond, who, upon being questioned, admitted that the statement published in yesterday's *Daily Mail* was substantially correct."

Mr. Churchill was again questioned in the House of Commons as to the truth of this and he replied: I have seen the statement referred to, but I have also seen a very much longer detailed statement by Sir R. Bond, which appears entirely to contradict the statements which appear in the *Daily Mail*. Sir R. Bond is out of town to-day, so I have not had an opportunity of asking him which of these two opinions attributed to him he holds to. But if I am asked my opinion of the statement in to-day's issue of the paper in question, I should say it was another misrepresentation from the same mint. (Ministerial cheers.)

In the telegram published at the head of this column Sir Robert Bond has now definitely given the lie to the *Daily Mail's* statement that its report of the gross humiliation offered to Sir Robert Bond was "substantially correct," and he challenges the *Mail* to produce the telegram in which he makes that admission.

Mr. Asquith's dictum upon the *Mail* canard was expressed in the House on May 14th. He said, in reference to the Colonial Conference:

"There is one new fact which I welcome most heartily. That is, we sat for five days discussing these matters in the frankest and fullest fashion. The Premiers spoke very plainly to us, and we spoke very plainly to them. Notwithstanding the mischievous and unscrupulous activity of the baser section of the Protectionist Press - (Ministerial cheers)—which has not shrunk from any kind of mischievous innuendo for the purpose of creating bad blood between the Mother Country and the Colonies if per adventure they could manufacture a little dirty political capital—(prolonged Ministerial cheers)—I say notwithstanding that, I am sure that the Colonial Premiers after the full, free, frank, candid, and cordial interchange of opinions—although we agreed to differ—rose from the table better friends than when we sat down." (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

TRIAL OF SIR G. ARBUTHNOT.

Deposition of Mr. J. H. Peebles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

The further hearing of the charges against Sir George Arbuthnot was heard to-day before Mr. Clerke, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. J. H. Peebles, Chief Accountant of the late firm since 1878, examined by Mr. Powell who appeared to prosecute, said:—I held a confidential position to some extent in Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company. I knew what was going on so far as the books of accounts were concerned, but did not know how the affairs of the firm were going on. I received two special allowances—one of Rs. 750 from 1894 over and above my salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. On the 20th of October I drew a sum of Rs. 4,000 for Mr. Orr. That sum was not entered in the Cash Book in my name but was debited to Suspense Account and was paid to me. It was intended to convey by that entry that I was a mere channel. It was not only the intention but a fact. I drew it from the Shroff. It was paid to Mr. Orr in view of possible insolvency proceedings. This sum was paid, I think, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. It was talked of that it was possible we might have to suspend on Monday. I do not know if it was decided upon to suspend. I did not go away with the impression we were going to suspend on Monday. Sir George Arbutbnot did not tell me he had sent a telegram to England that day about suspending payment. I did not know of a telegram being sent and till afterwards that Sir George Arbuthnot authorised me to hand over that money to Mr. Orr. I do not know positively that Mr. Orr asked for the payment of Rs. 4,000 but I inferred so from instructions I got. I drew Rs. 500 that day. It was about the same time I think. It was just immediately after payment to Mr. Orr. It was also in anticipation of insolvency. Portion of that money, viz., Rs. 37-8-0 I paid for telegrams. The balance I kept.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 6.

SIND AND THE UNREST.

Prof[illegible] it is true, as has been stated in these columns, that Sind is loyal and satisfied, yet there are a few men among us who cannot be said but to be playing at sedition in a half-hearted way. These men, in compliance with a demand from Bengal, last week held a meeting and passed a resolution deprecating Government's action in the Punjab. The *Phœnix* gives the attendance at that meeting as three thousand men. Such a ridiculous overstatement is hardly worthy of the dignity of being called a lie, even though the motive behind it is apparent and will be appreciated in Bengal. The attendance may have reached three hundred however, for there were the speakers, their admiring relations and dependents and about a hundred rag tag and bobtail, only too pleased to see a raree show in the Parsi theatre *for nothing*. The speakers with the want of courage, characteristic of Amils, took good care that their speeches were not reported, that their names even, save the chairman's, should not be published. The speeches, however, were inoffensive and harmless, objectionable only for being built upon the *lie by suggestion*. That is to say great stress was laid upon Lajpatrai's philantropy and extracts from his tamer speeches were read, as though there were the reasons for his deportation! As a set off to this affair the Mahomedans, organised a mass open air meeting last Sunday in support of Government's action. The line taken by the principal speakers was that it was hardly necessary to come to the support of Government, which was strong enough without them; hardly necessary to protest their loyalty, which was without question; but that it was necessary to show that the Parsi theatre meeting did not voice the real feeling of the community and it was necessary to warn men not to attend such meetings even "for the fun of the thing."

MR. HARCHANDRAI VISHONDASS.

Mr. Harchandrai, who presided at the Parsi Theatre, is a pleader, legal adviser to the Municipality and Agent to the Official Receiver of the High Court of Bombay. He went as a delegate to the last Congress and is now President of the Sind Hindu Sabha. He is advertised and "pushed" in every possible way by more than one Sind news paper as the leading Sindhi. He had to give up all hope, however, of being elected to the Bombay Legislative Council, for he is entirely unacceptable to Sindhi Mahomedans and cannot rely upon the undivided support even of his own co-religionists. The public generally regards Mr. Harchandrai's speechifying as prompted less by zeal for causes than by personal vanity. Lajpatrai is the excuse for his oratory just now, but in a month at most he will have forgotten the exile.

Never did a man utter nobler and warmer words over the dead than Mr. Harchandrai did over his friend and patron Mr. Tiharam. But Mr. Harchandrai is not bothering himself over the Tiharam memorial, in fact he seems to have forgotten the matter and his responsibility entirely.

INDIAN RAILWAYS COMMITTEE.

Karachi has learned with strong satisfaction that the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C. I. E., has been summoned by the India Office to give evidence before the above Committee. Mr. Webb thoroughly grasps the injury inflicted on commerce by the inadequate equipment of Indian Railways, and he has, too, a remedy to propose. His plea has always been that the Railways should be treated as indirect rather than direct producers of revenue, and that when money is needed, seeing that it can be borrowed at less than 4 per cent. and be employed to produce more than twice as much, there need be no hesitation about going into the money market for the millions required.

CLEAN WHEAT.

It is to be regretted that the new clean wheat contract has been a failure and that all this season's business is being done on the old dirty fair average quality basis. The reason of this is that buyers at home will not pay the extra price for the extra wheat that the clean contract gives them. The usual F.A.Q. basis allows 3 1/2 per cent. of dirt, but most wheat arrives here from up-country with a smaller percentage. Shippers who have sold 96 1/2 per cent. wheat and 3 1/2 per cent. dirt cannot afford to give less dirt and more wheat than they are paid for, and to make up the missing percentage of dirt Karachi is being slowly disembowelled. Then again on the F. A. G. basis there is no penalty but only a refund for a little extra dirt, and to be on the safe side and to make up for the dirt that shakes out in the handling, shippers usually mix in fully 4 per cent. dirt. The wheat comes down for up-country with about 2 per cent. of actual dirt. Take an average year's exports of wheat as one million tons, that means that forty thousand tons of dirt is annually exported, of which fully twenty thousand tons is sand from Karachi itself. In a century Karachi will have disappeared; will have been exported piecemeal. But oh! the waste of it all! The labour of mixing, in stevedoring and cleaning out so much dirt! The cost of wharfage, insurance, freight and docking at Home of forty thousand tons of the useless, valueless, objectionable dust from beneath our feet! It must mean the loss of at least £50,000 annually in labour and expenses, and all because importers at Home refuse to contract and pay for clean wheat and prefer to buy wheat and muck in the proportion of 193 to 7.

THE WEATHER.

A violent gale struck Karachi last night and is still raging. Roofs, boards, lamps, posts and trees strew the roads in all direction. There has fallen about 2 inches of rain which has done lakhs and lakhs of damage to the wheat, barley and seeds lying out in the Railway yards, the Port Trust premises and other compounds. All work in the harbour has been stopped and it seems very doubtful if the Mail steamer will be able to get away tonight. The Lyarl is in full flood and has begun taking its annual toll of lives. In these circumstances we all feel very grateful to the Meteorological Office at Simla for telling us that a gale was to be expected but of *no intensity*! No intensity. This, when carriages are being blown over in the streets and when pedestrianism is impossible! When the roof is being lifted off the Import Yard and when native craft are being wrecked at their moorings. If this is of *no intensity*, what the devil is?

EXPLOSIVES IN INDIA.

Report of the Chief Inspector for 1906.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India shows that during the year 1906 one hundred and twenty licences were granted in British India. The number of Magazines licensed was 169 or 15 more than in 1905. During the year under review 235 inspections were made. The magazines generally are in good order and as usual the Chief Inspector found magazine owners most willing to carry out his recommendations even when involving considerable expense. No thefts of explosives have been reported during the year. The Chief Inspector personally visited large bulk of the oil installations in Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Chittagong and Rangoon.

In Burma, at present, the oil is brought down in iron oil flats from the oil-fields at Nenagyaung, Singu and Yenangyat on the Irrawady to storage tanks in Rangoon. This practice will probably be discontinued within the next two years as the Burma Oil Company is about to lay down pipe line of about 300 miles from the oil-fields Rangoon.

In Assam, refineries of the Assam Oil Company at Digboi are well worthy of a visit which would open the visitor's eyes to the magnitude and importance of the petroleum industry which is not generally realised.

No accidents occurred during the year in the magazines or explosives factories, but there were thirteen gunpowder accidents causing twenty-one deaths and injury to twenty-eight persons. Dynamite was responsible for one death and injury to two persons and eleven accidents from fireworks are reported causing four deaths and injuries to fourteen persons.

SOCIAL SIMLA.

[BY NESTA.]

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

We certainly cannot grumble at the lack of social festivities now, for the air is thick with invitations for luncheons, dinners, dances and picnics and we are all more or less caught up in the giddy whirl and, notwithstanding our vehement protestations to the contrary, are enjoying ourselves immensely.

The Club Dance given by some members of the United Service Club on Monday, May 27th, was, as is always the case, a tremendous success. With good floor, artistic decorations, music excellent (if a trifle too speedy) and any number of dancing men—what more could any one want below stairs? Up above was to be found one of Mr. Faletti's most sumptuous suppers with every imaginable dainty the most exacting gourmand could desire. So, altogether, the first big ball of the season may be considered a great success. Many lovely frocks were worn, but the crowd was so dense, it was rather a difficult matter to distinguish who was there and what they had on.

Thursday, the 30th, was the night of the Birthday Ball at Viceregal Lodge. After every State Ball, one is apt to say that never had such a crush been seen there before. At any rate fully 500 guests must have been present. The actual dancing accommodation is, of course, ridiculously inadequate for a Ball of any size whatever, but the sitting out arrangements are perfect. The terraces were all carpeted and provided with heaps of easy chairs, so, though lovers of dancing did not enjoy much in the way of waltzing until after midnight, still they had compensations in other ways and with the aid of soft lights and picturesque surroundings, must have been terribly blase and difficult to please, if the evening held no joys. Lady Violet Elliot looked very girlish and charming in a simple white frock. Lady Violet Crawley chose a deep shade of mauve velvet, with which she wore handsome jewels; Lady Dane also chose velvet in a prune shade which became her admirably: her two daughters were also present in blue and white respectively.

Mrs. Lionel Jacob had on a fascinating grey crepe frock powdered over with brilliants, and in her hair she wore a green feather. A beautiful black velvet was worn by Lady Duff; Mrs. Wynne also wearing black velvet with pink roses on the corsage. A tall fair woman wore an exquisite lace gown over white chiffon, while of sequin dresses there were an endless variety. Mrs. Templar (Lucknow) chose a vivid shade of green chiffon which was noticeable, if not exactly becoming. The supper did not compare favourably with that given by the Club, as it left much to be desired.

This week is simply wildly gay for those who like dancing. Five Dances between Monday and Saturday—the chief of which is an evening party at Viceregal Lodge on Thursday. Mrs Wynne, Lady Dane, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Sclater are among other hostesses who are entertaining this week. Weddings too are coming on: Miss Weddrington, niece of Colonel Bond, is to be married on June 22nd, and Miss Phyllis Jackson to Mr. Fegan of the Central Provinces on July 9th, and this at the beginning of the season! By October we hope to have many more looming ahead.

A large farewell dinner was given at Squires Hall by Mrs. Crooke-Lawless on Sunday night, as a farewell to Major Fielding who leaves Simla to-day for England *viâ* Central Asia. Forty eight sat down to dinner, His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Violet Elliot being present. Among others, were General and Mrs. Sclater, General and Mrs. Mahon, General and Mrs. Hawkes, Colonel and Mrs. Bingley, Colonel Tate, Major and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs and Miss Du Cane Smythe, Colonel and Mrs. Birdwood, Miss Hamilton; Mr. Palmer, and Miss Salbery—Captain Bilgee; Captain Mackenzie and Lord Francis Scott.

The A.-D.-C. has started the season well and "The Duke of Kelliecrankie", the first piece given this year, went with a vim and a go quite refreshing to witness after the years of dull mediocrity we have endured. New talent in the persons of Mrs. Bernard and Mr. Clarke, a shining light in the Madras theatrical world, took part in the play and promise to become most valuable additions to the A.-D.-C. "Dr. Wakes' Patient" is now billed to appear next week. Mrs. Bingley, one of our most proficient and popular actresses, is taking the leading part, and the rest of the caste is unusually strong, Mrs. Beresford-Lovatt, Mrs. Williams, Mr. "Will" Barrow, Mr. Fergusson, and Mr. Pake all being in it. So we may look forward to a treat if all goes as well as it promises to.

DEDICATION OF A NEW ORGAN.

This pretty little Church was well filled with a devout Congregation last Saturday evening, on the occasion of the Dedication of the New Organ, a full and detailed description of which Instrument appeared in last Thursday's issue of this paper. The Church was somewhat hot and stuffy, owing to the absence of Punkahs and Electric Fans. The beautiful Service opened with the chanting of Psalms 98 *Cantate Domino*, and 101 *Laudate Dominum*, by the Choir; the Chaplain then read the Lesson selected for the occasion—2 *Chronicles* 19, *verses* 25- 9, which was followed by the chanting of special versicles, and a special prayer. Then came the solemn act of dedication, performed by the Chaplain. A short Musical programme, which had been arranged by the Chaplain, was next gone through, the String Band of the 2nd Royal Scots, which had been sent all the way from Deolali, contributing to the success of this part of the programme. The New Organ, though not outwardly very attractive, has been very soundly constructed, and seems suited to the trying climate of this country. It was heard to great advantage in the Solo "*Chorus Magnus*," by Dubois, which was grandly played by the Organist, Mr. Seymour Dove. The String Band, accompanied by the Organ, gave a delightful rendering of Handel's *Largo*, and in the concluding March, "The Silver Trumpets," the strictest attention was paid to light and shade, and the grand volume of sound from both Band and Organ, well filled the Church. Mr. Coates was very successful in his rendering of the Solo, "But the Lord is mindful of His own" by Mendelsohn; although he seemed somewhat nervous in the Recitative. Miss Gladys Dove gave a very sympathetic rendering of Godard's beautiful melody, "Angels guard Thee," on her Violin—the cadence being executed with much lightness and brilliance. In the Trombone solo, with Organ accompaniment, the audience was provided with a treat, as this difficult instrument is seldom heard in a Solo, and Bandsman Mason certainly convinced all present of its possibilities, in his marvellous manipulation of it. Mrs. Stone bravely attempted the rendering of Handel's difficult Recitative and Aria—"Waft her Angels"—but its higher notes were somewhat above the compass of her voice. The Offertory was taken during the singing of Hymn No. 215, and it is hoped it was satisfactory, as we understand there is a debt of Rs. 3,000 still to be paid for the New Organ.

RASULABAD ASSAULT CASE.

Dismissal of Revision Appeals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

Mr. C. Rustomji, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, has just disposed of the Appeals and Revisions that arose out of the case tried by Mr. C. Moore, C. S., Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, in which one Kallan Beg, a trooper in the 4th Bengal Cavalry, was alleged to have been severely assaulted by a number of village people of Rasulabad.

The story for the prosecution was that there was a deep-rooted enmity between the trooper in question and some Zemindars of Rasulabad who used to go to the Cavalry Lines to carry on an intrigue there, and they finding Kallan Beg quite alone at a shop took the opportunity to give him a sound thrashing and caused him serious injury.

The defence story which was that the Sowars of the Bengal Cavalry were the aggressors was repelled by the Magistrate who convicted the Rasulabad villagers sentencing them to imprisonment and fine, the longest term being three months.

The learned Sessions Judge held that the Magistrate's conclusions were amply justified by the evidence on record and that he had tried the case with great care and thoroughness. The learned Judge affirmed this convictions and sentences and dismissed the Appeals and Petitions in Revision preferred by the accused persons.

MR. ZANGWILL'S LATEST*.

Good wine needs no bush, and Mr. Zangwill's work no advertisement. He has arrived at that happy stage of authorship where a book from his pen is welcomed by the reader as a new planet is by the astronomer. It only needs to appear to be sought after. And by no one is it welcomed more than by the jaded reviewer, who knows, when he sees Mr. Zangwill's name on the title page, that his labour will be a labour of love. He need not dissect and criticise: he need only describe and admire. In the old definition, says Mr. Zangwill in his preface, a comedy could be distinguished from a tragedy by its happy ending. This is not Mr. Zangwill's idea of comedy. Nor does he hold the present-day definition of it, which seems to make it akin to farce, with a Dromio for its hero. Mr. Zangwill strikes out a new line in comedy. His fourteen stories are more grave than gay. Most of his comedians are tragedians in comedy clothes. Their smiling faces bear the stain of tears.

The best of Mr. Zangwill's *Ghetto Comedies* is undoubtedly the second in his book, entitled "Anglicization." In this we meet Samuel Cohen who "concealed from the Briton his shame in being related through a pedigree of three thousand years to Aaron, the High Priest of Israel by putting 'S. Cohn' as the insignium of his clothing establishment. This was the first step in his Anglicization; a subsequent one was his disgust at the Boers invading "our territory," and his offering a bonus and the promise of employment on return to any of his staff who volunteered to fight for their country in South Africa. But his Anglicization received a sharp shock when his son, Simon, enlisted in the C. I. Vs. Solomon Cohen appreciated at their full value the rights and liberties his nation had been accorded in England, but the thought of his son fighting alongside Christians,—possibly on the Sabbath, perhaps (when rations were scarce), even eating ham with them, was contrary to all his cherished convictions. There were limits to Anglicization. But Simon had his way, and in spite of his father's anger, went off to the war. Mr. Zangwill gives us a touching picture of Simon's mother, stealing into St. Paul's Cathedral to get a last look at her son on the occasion of the farewell service to the C. I. Vs. Her shame at sitting among men was drowned in the solemn religious stillness of the place. She was "awed and soothed by the solemn vistas, the perspectives of pillars and arches, the great nave, the white robes of the choir vaguely stirring a sense of angels, the overarching dome, defined by a fiery rim, but otherwise suggesting dim skyey space." And then the service. The familiar words of the ninety-first psalm rang in her ears like an angel's whisper. 'He shall give His angels charge over thee to keep thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.' Was not that what she had so often prayed for Simon? And then again, 'The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make His face to shine upon you. Be gracious unto you.' How often had she not heard it in the synagogue. Surely there had been some monstrous mistake in conceiving the two creeds at daggers drawn."

Simon returned from the war to find his mother a widow and himself the proprietor of a prosperous business. But the old signboard "S. Cohn" now represented a very different type of Hebrew. Simon had left his father out of sight on the road of Anglicization. Years of close comradeship with English companions, amid the intimate relations which camp life fosters, had made Simon an Englishman except in blood. He still went to the Synagogue and closed his emporium on the Sabbath; but his Judaism was little more than a veneer. "I shall only marry a girl I love, mother," said he, one day, when the visit of the inevitable matrimonial agent had induced his mother to broach the subject of marriage, "and it

to see the curtain rise on the third act. It began, "Hamlet collogued with the Queen. The poet pricked up his ears. What language was this? Certainly not Shakspeare's or his superior's. This was only the illiterate jargon of the mock playwright with its peppering of the phrase of Hester street. 'You have too many flies on you,' Hamlet's mother told him. 'You'll get left.' Hamlet and his mother opened their mouths and sang. Their says were light and gay and held encore verses to reward the enthusiastic. Ophelia bounded on fantastically mad, her songs sot to comic airs." The Ghost came in after all, to the measure of a cake-walk, and—Pinchas relieved his mind by leaving severe marks of his wrath on the face of the actor manager.

QUETTA S. P. C A.

Inauguration Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 8.

A meeting inaugurating the Quetta Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held this evening at the Sandeman Hall, at which Lieutenant General Smith-Dorrien, C.B., D.S.O., presided and the Hon'ble the A. G. G. Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, K.C.I.E., who is the Patron of the Society, Colonel Chase, V.C., Colonels Young and Turner and other Officers from the Regiments, Mr. MacBean of the Punjab Bank and other gentlemen were present, as well as several ladies and the elite of the Indian community.

Khan Bahadur Patel, C.I.E., opened the Meeting and requested the General to preside,

General Smith-Dorrien explained in a lucid manner the necessity of such a Society, and Colonel Chase very ably explained the need of the same in Baluchistan.

Lady McMahon, who had very kindly consented to be Lady Patron and to be present, was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting. The assemblage was not so large as was expected owing to the shortness of the notice and other social entertainments clashing.

The subscription paper, after being circulated, showed a substantial sum evidencing the great interest taken in the movement.

After the nomination of a Committee, a vote of thanks was enthusiastically accorded to the General for presiding.

Mr. Iamiat Rai, E.B., Extra Assistant Commissioner, also very ably explained in Hindustani the effect of the meeting.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

No Abatement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 8.

Cholera epidemic continues to rage in Kashmir and the number of cases and deaths reported for week ended June 3, namely 1,447 and 771, respectively, is practically the same as in the previous week.

The disease shows signs of abatement in the town of Anantnagh, where the cases fell from 623 in the previous week to 442 and deaths from 375 to 239. On the other hand the epidemic has become more virulent in the towns of Sir Pratap Singh Para, Uttarmache Para, Tehsil Khan and Kulgam, the first two towns between them reporting 510 cases and 271 deaths.

The disease is also spreading in Srinagar and its suburbs, where 16 cases and 17 deaths were recorded during the week.

Since November, 1906, the total number of cases of cholera recorded in Kashmir is 10,550, of which 5,689 have had a fatal termination.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

Special Racing Day Arranged.

KING PRESENTS CUPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, 7th June, states that it is officially announced in Dublin that the King and Queen will arrive in Kingstown for a brief visit to Ireland on the 10th July.

The *Times'* Dublin correspondent says that the news has been well received. It is understood that a day's racing will be specially arranged at Leopards town. The King will offer two Cups for competition by the Military and the farmers respectively.

NORMAN MEMORIAL TABLET.

Unveiled by Lord Roberts at St. Paul's.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

A special to the *Pioneer* from London, dated the 7th instant, states that Lord Roberts, yesterday, unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral a Memorial Tablet to Sir Henry Norman remarking that it was mainly owing to Sir Henry Norman's experience and judgment that the Indian Army was on its present satisfactory footing.

"THE PEOPLES OF INDIA."

Expected in Autumn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

Messrs Thacker Spink and Co. will publish in Autumn a volume entitled "The Peoples of India" by Sir Herbert Risley, dealing with the ethnography of this country. The work is practically complete excepting the chapter on "Caste and Nationality" which Sir Herbert Risley will finish during his approaching leave at Home.

REPORT OF SURVEY COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

Recent Report of the Survey Committee is being dealt with piecemeal. Proposals for the re-organisation and re-grading of the Imperial Branch are now under consideration.

THE MISSING MACDONALD.

Discovered in the Calcutta General Hospital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The young man B. C. Macdonald, who is wanted by the Calcutta Police in connection with the theft of furniture as well as the mysterious suicide of Miss Olive Mary Bell on the 1st instant, was found in the Presidency General Hospital, where he has himself admitted as a patient and would probably have remained undiscovered but that he wrote to the deceased girl's cousin to come and see him.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Site and Material Approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The Committee of Experts have reported to the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall that they consider there is no reason to abandon the present site or to materially modify the building scheme.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT VIZAGAPATAM.

Boycotting of British Goods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

Ramaswami Iyer of Tanjore brought forward his proposition regarding boycott as a political retaliation at yesterday's meeting of the Provincial Conference held at Vizagapatam. He proposed, having regard to the fact that the people of this country have little or no voice in its administration and as their representations to Government do not receive consideration, and in view of the recent repressive measures of Government, this Conference is of opinion that the boycott of British goods is necessary.

The President, before putting the proposition, remarked that the matter had been completely discussed by the Subjects Committee and dismissed. He appealed to the mover to withdraw the proposition. Ramaswami persisted in moving the proposition even at the risk of its not being accepted and made a long speech in the course of which he remarked that for the sake of a few promised reforms the repressive measures adopted could not be forgotten. The proposition was seconded by Krishna Rao of Rajahmundry.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gurusami Iyer strongly opposed the proposition and stated that the Conference would be unwise in adopting it. He appealed to the Conference, in the name of gratitude to the Government who had conferred benefits on them, not to adopt the resolution and by its darkness plunge the whole country into darkness.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma deplored the misguided zeal of a few young men which was likely to launch the country in trouble and temporarily retard its progress. It was unfortunate, he said, that this proposition should have been put forward at a time when we sought to be grateful for the concessions promised.

Govindaraghavayya doubted whether they understood in all seriousness the consequences of the proposition. He asked them if they had material to carry out the resolution. The resolution already adopted about the Swadeshi movement showed that this resolution was important. In adopting it they would be adopting a resolution which they could not give effect to. He objected to the spirit with which it was put forward and considered the proposition a most dangerous one. Several speakers took part in the discussion, both for and against, and great excitement and confusion prevailed throughout. Eventually the proposition was put to the vote and lost, 35 voting for and 61 against.

PERAMBORE WORKSHOP DISTURBANCES.

Faction Fights Among the Workmen.

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

Since Tuesday last faction fights of a serious description have been going on among the workmen employed in the Madras Railway Workshops at Perambore. What the real origin of the fight was is not definitely ascertainable. But it is alleged that trouble arose out of a quarrel between three Indian workmen and some *soi disant* Eurasians who are alleged to have been rude to an Indian woman in a compartment of a train. This incident resulted in a fight between these people.

Since then the two sides have succeeded in enlisting the sympathy and assistance of their respective friends and the factions have gathered force in such large numbers that for the last three days, both morning and evening as the workmen go to and return from work serious fights have been taking place near the Workshops and on the Railway Station to the annoyance of passengers, many of the combatants on either side receiving severe and dangerous wounds.

The fight is reported to have been very fierce yesterday evening just outside the gates of the Workshops and along side the railway line between the Workshops and Perambore Station.

So far the Police seem to have been unable to check the disturbance, nor can they, it is said, cope with it efficiently unless considerably strengthened.

MADRAS, JUNE 9.

Major Bonham-Carter, R.E., Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, addressed the following telegram yesterday to the Collector of Chingleput, the Secretary of the Railway Board, the Secretary for Railways, and Chief Secretary to Government, Ootacamund:—

"In case alarmist accounts are received of the slight disturbance outside Perambur Works this morning, the following are the facts:—An altrecation occurred a few days back in a workmen's train at Perambur Station which resulted in some small rowdy encounters between the younger members of the two classes. I went to Perambur this morning on Volunteer business by the Workshop. In the train I found some stone-throwing going on outside the Workshop gates. This was stopped by the assistance of Captain Redfern, Lieutenant Tew, Sergeant-Major Galpin and the European Foreman assisted by the Eurasian chargemen. Native maistries and men went quietly into the Works. An hour later with the Works Manager I interviewed the Eurasian chargemen and native maistries of each shop and explained that unless they stopped, the matter would assume a serious aspect and that it was necessary all should work amicably. I received assurances from them that rowdyism would be stopped. I remained until the shops closed at 12 noon when the men left peacefully. I anticipate no further trouble. The matter has no connection with the Works as such. It originated in purely private matter."

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Press Comments in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The Native papers here have received Mr. Morley's Budget speech, as the *Bengalee* puts it, with very mixed feelings.

There is nothing in it, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to inspire hope or cause elation.

The *Hindoo Patriot* says:—Mr. Morley's speech only sharpens our pardonable curiosity to know more, and brings a sense of disappointment in the end.

Of the Anglo Indian papers, the *Englishman* says:—There is nothing in the speech, except the soundest common sense.

The *Indian Daily News*, referring to the proposed reforms, says:—These should do much towards reassuring the body of educated opinion in India.

Speaking on the same lines, the *Statesman* says:—An enlargement of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and of the Provincial Councils is good in itself, but it will not suffice unless larger Councils are to be given and a freedom of discussion which is not now enjoyed.

REFORMS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

A special telegram to the *Statesman* from London, dated June 7th, states:—Among the reforms adumbrated in Mr. Morley's speech yesterday was his announcement that, in future, discussions on the Budget in the Viceroy's Council subjects will be grouped and explained severally by Members in charge of Departments, and longer time also will be allowed for detailed discussion and a general debate.

UNDER the title "The After Life" Mr. Henry Backle of the Burma Commission, and cousin of the author of the "History of Civilisation," has written a work on the history of beliefs concerning the future life from the earliest times, in which he incidentally brings together the teaching of eminent men of all ages and countries on the subject of the future destiny of mankind, classifying the various teachings chronologically and systematically. The work will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

TERRIFIC GALE AT KARACHI.

Terrible Loss of Property.

SHIPPING SENT ADRIFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 8.

The severest gale which we have experienced since the great Cyclone of June, 1902, visited Karachi yesterday and, as was the case in the last Cyclone, Keamari and the harbour were the parts most sorely threatened and where most mischief was done. Three steamers—the *Silverdale*, the *Kilshaltan* and the *Benvada*—broke loose from their moorings, and the two former grounded abreast of the training groyne, where the dredger *Ghisri* has also grounded. The *Kilshaltan* and *Ghisri* are still hard and fast, but the *Silverdale* has got back to her moorings. The *Lhassa*, which was waiting to take the English Mails to Bombay, also slipped her moorings, but got up steam and anchored at deep water point, returning to her moorings when the force of the gale abated.

Country crafts suffered severely. The Karachi Steam Lighterage Company lost all their boats and many of the Sind Steam Lighterage Company went to the bottom also. In all about sixty boats have been wrecked and others damaged.

Six thousand tons of coal were washed off Baba Island.

Much mischief has also been done to several buildings. Messrs Donald Graham's railway godown was unroofed. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon's godown at Keamari was greatly damaged. The bulk of the oil pier at Keamari was washed away, and the Port Trust case-oil godown, near the case-oil pier, was blown away. The Asiatic Oil Company's installation was also seriously damaged. Nusserwanji's cabin at Keamari collapsed, and the railway wharf suffered much damage.

The Military pier was the scene of a sad fatality, where the gangway was blown over and in falling killed a lascar at the work end.

In several places the railway lines laid in connection with reclamation works have sunk, and practically the communication between Karachi and Keamari was at a standstill yesterday.

The Scotch Church was partially unroofed, as also the Gymkhana and the Empress Market. A portion of the Municipal Workshop's roof was torn open, and the dials of several public clocks have been damaged, as well as the Cross over the sanctuary in Trinity Church, which was blown down.

Every Kitson and Washington lamp was broken off its stem. Telephone posts and wires sustained a good deal of damage, many posts having been blown over, which stand now canted at a dangerous angle with wires entangled and broken.

The gardens present a woeful spectacle.

A fairly large quantity of salt has been washed away from the Maurypur Salt Works.

DECORATIONS.

How and When to Wear Them.

The following are revised rules prescribing the occasions on, and the manner in, which decorations of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire and Medals should be worn by Civil members of those Orders and holders of medals:—

(The instructions applicable to Military Officers are contained in the Army Regulations, India.)

I.—PLAIN CLOTHES—MORNING DRESS (FROCK COAT).

(1) Ordinarily no decorations are worn.

(2) On ceremonial occasions—

Knights Grand Commanders wear the Star on the left breast.

Knights Commanders wear the Star on the left breast.

Companions wear the badge on the left breast.

Possessors of medals wear them on the left breast.

II.—PLAIN CLOTHES—EVENING.

(1) Ordinarily no decorations are worn.

(2) On special occasions, when the order is "plain clothes with miniatures"—

Knights Grand Commanders wear the Star on the left breast.

Knights Commanders wear the Star on the left breast.

Companions wear the miniature on the lapelle of the coat.

Possessors of medals wear the miniature on the lappelle of the coat.

III.—OFFICIAL UNDRESS UNIFORM—(DAY).

Knights Grand Commanders wear a piece of the riband of the breadth prescribed for a Companion of the Order and half an inch in length.

Knights Commanders wear a piece of the riband of the breadth prescribed for a Companion of the Order and half an inch in length.

Companions wear a piece of the prescribed riband half an inch in length.

Possessors of medals wear a piece of the riband half an inch in length.

IV.—OFFICIAL EVENING UNIFORM ("MESS DRESS," CIVILIAN.)

Knights Grand Commanders wear on ordinary occasions the Star alone on the left breast; on more formal occasions the Star on the left breast and also the badge suspended from a riband of the breadth prescribed for a Knight Grand Commander, worn over the right shoulder and under the coat but over the waistcoat.

Knights Commanders wear, on ordinary occasions, the Star on the left breast; on more formal occasions the Star on the left breast and the riband and badge, the badge being suspended two inches below the lower edge of the stock and the riband being worn round the shirt collar underneath the coat.

Companions wear, on ordinary occasions, the miniature on the lapelle of the coat; on more formal occasions the full size badge on the left breast.

Possessors of medals wear on ordinary occasions the miniature on the lapelle of the coat; on more formal occasions the full size medal on the left breast.

V.—OFFICIAL FULL DRESS.

Knights Grand Commanders wear at Investitures of the Orders and upon all great and solemn occasions the Mantle, Collar with badge attached, and Star; on Collar Days, the collar, with badge attached, and Star; on all other occasions the Star and the badge suspended to a riband of the description prescribed in the Statutes worn over the right shoulder.

Knights Commanders wear the Star on the left breast and the badge suspended two inches below the lower edge of the collar from the riband, which will be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Companions wear the badge on the left breast.

Possessors of medals wear the full size medal on the left breast.

N. B.—A.—An officer, who is a Knight Grand Commander of more than one Order, wears the Stars of his Orders in sequence, according to their precedence, on his left breast, one above the other, or where, owing to their number, that is not possible, in the manner and order noted in the margin. The badges of

1
2 3
4

such Orders are worn with the ribands under the collar, the badge of the senior Order suspended from the collar seam and the rest in sequence, each about half its diameter below the next above.

B.—As a general rule, however, the Star of the senior Order or decoration only is worn, unless it is desired to compliment a member of a particular Order, when the Star of that Order is worn by those in possession of it.

C.—Medals are worn in their order of precedence, the first medal being placed farthest from the left shoulder.

D.—In undress, when there are more ribands than one to be worn, they are sewn on to the cloth of the coat in a row, without intervals. They should not overlap and when there is not sufficient room to wear the ribands in one row, they should be worn in two or more rows, the lower being arranged directly under the upper.

E.—Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform should conform as nearly as possible to the practice prescribed under heads III, IV, and V, on occasions on which uniform is worn by those entitled to it.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

LODGE "HIMALAYAN BROTHERHOOD."

Installation Banquet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The Installation Banquet of 1907 of Lodge "Himalayan Brotherhood" was held in the Town Hall, Simla, last night, and there was an exceptionally brilliant gathering. About one hundred and sixty sat to dinner, the Worshipful Brother Faletti, the newly-elected Worshipful Master, sitting between Lord Kitchener and Sir Francis Maclean.

Among other guests were Mr. James Wilson, Sir Herbert Risley, Mr. J. O. Miller, Sir Harvey Adamson, Sir Louis Dane, and Mr. Robertson.

The Hall was decorated with Masonic emblems, and the Band of the 15th Hussars played during and after dinner.

The toasts of obligation having been duly honoured, the Worshipful Master proposed the health of the District Grand Master of the Punjab, Lord Kitchener, who responded in a most telling speech. The toasts of the newly-installed Master and of the Immediate Past Master were proposed, respectively, by Captain Longridge and Mr. Faletti. Worshipful Brother Watson then proposed the "Visiting Brethren," which was replied to by Worshipful Brothers Ross Johnson and Captain A. E. Dallas. The non-masonic guests were proposed by Major Heard, and Sir Francis Maclean, in a most amusing speech, replied on their behalf, the Reverend E. Warlow and Sir Louis Dane also responding.

With the Tyler's toast, a memorable Masonic Banquet was closed.

SERIOUS CROP OUTLOOK.

Heavy Rise in the Price of Grain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Anxiety as to the prospects of the coming monsoon, combined with the unexpected poorness of outturn in the Punjab spring harvest, has produced a very general rise in food-grain prices throughout Upper India.

This week's crop telegrams show that the markets in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana are all feeling the upward movement to a greater or less extent; and that throughout Eastern Bengal and Assam the rates have already been pushed up to a very high figure, common rice being quoted in twenty-five centres in Eastern Bengal and Assam at less than nine seers and in twenty-two centres at below eight seers.

MADRAS AND S. M. R. AMALGAMATION.

Location of Head-quarters Undecided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

It is understood that while the Secretary of State has sanctioned the general proposal to amalgamate the administrations of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the question of location of the head-quarters of the combination is still an open one.

BURST OF MONSOON IN COCHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

The Presidency Port Officer in Madras has received the following telegram from the Port Officer of Cochin:—Monsoon set in last night, 7th Squally from west. Strong gale and heavy rain. Sea very rough. Rainfall 3·40.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The operation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1890 is extended to Berar.

Captain C.G. Seymour, I.M.S., reverts to Military employ.

Lieutenant W. R. Savage is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The Reverend G.C. Peake, Lahore Establishment, is permitted to retire.

Revised Rules are notified in connection with the construction of Churches to cost of which Government contributes. Plans and specifications for such buildings are to be approved officially, but the construction may be left to Managers or Trustees of private contributions raised.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. Rennie is confirmed in the Civil Veterinary Department.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

A large number of substantive promotions amongst officers in Political employ are notified consequent upon the retirement of Mr. F. Field:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F. Fagan, and Major J.A. Forbes, and the transfer to Provincial Lists of Major C. P. Thompson, Mr. R. Hughes Buller, and Mr. S. W. Gracey.

Lieutenant Ward, of the 124th Baluchistan Infantry, to be 4th Officer of the Zhob Levy Corps *vice* Lieutenant Lucas promoted to 3rd Officer.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified in amendment of existing rules that henceforth no person appointed to Government Service in India under written contract in England shall be entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance, unless he is explicitly admitted thereto under the terms of the contract, or unless the appointment which he holds gives him a claim to the allowance under any general rule or decision of the Government of India.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Simpson, Inspector of Mines, is granted three months' leave, Mr. W.T. Griffiths to officiate.

RAILWAY BOARD.

It is notified that a survey is sanctioned to be made by the Agency of the Burma Railways Company for a line to connect the Prome Railway near Nattaliu or Paungde with Kyangin, a distance of about thirty miles.

Mr. J. L. P. Hogan is permitted to retire with effect from the 13th instant.

Messrs. A. D. Green and C. S. Ritchie are transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway as Assistant Traffic Superintendents.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General F. A. Bowles to be Inspector of Coast Defences.

Brigadier-Generals J. S. Barker and J. G. Ramsay and Colonel M. H. S. Grover and Colonel A. Phayre to be Brigade Commanders, and Colonels C. H. Powell, E. H. Hastings, and J. C. Swann to be Colonels on the Staff, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

The temporary rank of Brigadier-General is also gazetted to Colonels H. Read, H. L. Dawson, E. H. Molesworth, A. B. Fenton, L. M. Hall, L. J. E. Bradshaw, F. G Atkinson, C. G. M. Fasken, C. H. Westmorland, and F. S. Garratt, whilst employed as Colonels on the Staff.

Second-Lieutenant A. F. Simpson of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army.

Major A. M. Faulkner, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted two years' leave from the 3rd proximo.

Followers of Troops at the Frontier posts of Chumbi, Phari, and Gyantse are brought under the operation of the Indian Articles of War.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Campbell to be substantive Colonel and 2nd Lieutenants A. K. Park and W. G. K. Broome to be Lieutenants.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Elton Cup Tournament.

ON Saturday the final of the above Tournament came off on the Marine Lines ground, when the Bishop's High School from Poona met the Y. M. C. A. There was a well filled enclosure and large numbers lined the field, showing their enthusiasm by vociferous applause on every possible occasion. The Poona team did not lack supporters, and when they eventually won they were ungrudgingly applauded.

The early stages of the game were in favour of the Bombay team, but special care was taken to mark C. Kelly at centre forward and they could never put on the finishing touches. As half time drew near, the Bishop's boys worked the ball up to their opponents' end, and almost on the call of half time Carvalho got possession in the circle near the goal line. It was a very difficult angle, but he sent the ball in true, and put his side ahead at the interval.

On bullying again, after some level play, the Y. M. C. A. once more came up to the attack but, as before, failed to score when seemingly certain to do so. They kept up the pressure for a considerable time with the opposing backs playing finely. The Poona team frequently broke away down the right wing, but not till five minutes only remained for play did they meet with success. This was after a run down that wing by Wise who gave in to Carvalho. He got the ball down to the circle and, though he took it up too far, again scored from a difficult position and placed his side safe. To further assert their superiority they came up again and once more Carvalho sent in an angular shot. This was saved but not cleared, and Dubois being handy had no difficulty in tapping it in.

Time followed and the Poona team won as under:—

Bishop's H. S.:—2 Goals.
Y. M. C. A.:—Nil.

The referees were Messrs. Hildreth and Fido.

It was an excellent game and most exciting throughout, the greatest credit being due to the winners' backs. Simmons especially played quite a remarkable game, saving time after time, and in the second half was never beaten. Of the forwards, Carvalho and Wise were the pick. Of the Y. M. C. A. team Kelly was most disappointing; he was well marked but nevertheless lost several good chances. Templeton played well but was a bit late in passing, and George and Hildreth did good work. Schultz was again very useful and Kenny was the pick of the backs. Both custodians played well and none of the goals, coming as they did at an awkward angle, can be said to have been given away. The spirit in which the game was played was excellent, and this year's Tournament should lead up to even bigger ones in future.

After the game a ring was made and, in addressing those present, Mr. A. H. S. Aston said he was sorry Mrs. Aston could not be there to present the Cup, but that Miss Fraser had been kind enough to come and do so. He complimented the winners and runners-up on the good game seen, and felt assured that nobody could begrudge the Cup going to Poona, whence the winners had so sportingly come. Congratulating those who had taken the Tournament in hand and wishing them success in years to come, Mr. Aston asked Miss Fraser to present the Cup. As Captain of the team Carvalho went up to receive it, and the usual cheering followed for Miss Fraser, Mr. Aston, the winners and the runners up.

The full table of results is as under:—

Education Team, Education Team 18—0
Education "A" Team, Y. M. C. A. 6—1
Y. M. C. A., Y. M. C. A. 2—1
Parsi Club, Y. M. C. A. 6—1
St. Xavier's, Xavier's W. O.
St. Mary's, Xavier's W. O.
Bishop's High School, Bishop's 3—0
Albert Club, Bishop's 2—1
Bishop's H. S. 2—0

FOOTBALL.

THREE games, in which players likely to be seen in the Harwood League have taken part, were played this week. On Thursday the Bombay Gymkhana met the Government Telegraph, and a very level game was seen, which was slightly in the latter's favour. The Gymkhana were first to score but were equalised through a penalty goal, and the game consequently ended in a draw. Much better form was seen amongst the Telegraphists than in the Oval game: their backs are sound but the forwards hesitate far too long. With a good centre and wing men they will soon settle down. With the others the main fault was selfishness on the part of the centres, Kennedy especially being to blame. Ross at centre-half considerably strengthened that line, but the backs were very poor, and only good goal-keeping saved a big score.

With the sides unrepresentative, the game between the Rovers and Y. M. C. A. was a feeble one ending in a pointless draw. There was but very little combination on either side. The Rovers have several good men to fall back on, but I fear the Y. M. C. A. will be far from its last year's strength.

Including amongst its members the pick of the above two teams, the Commercial Gymkhana it able to put a very good team into the field. The one that met the Royal Scots on Saturday was not as good a one as they could turn out, but the game nevertheless was a good one. The Scots had the better of the game and eventually won by 3-1.

Fixture cards of the Harwood League are out and the games to be played this week are:—

Monday.—Government Telegraph *vs.* RoyalScots 'B.' Cooperage—Mr. J. Watson.
Tuesday.—Y. . . C. A. *vs.* Bo. Gymkhana. Cooperage—Sergt.-Maj. Petts.
Wednesday.—Rovers *vs.* R. G. A. Cooperage—Mr. Dawson.
Thursday.—Customs *vs.* Bo. Gymkhana. Oval—Mr. Walton.
Friday.—Government Telegraph *vs.* Rovers. Cooperage—Mr. Rose.
Saturday.—Royal Scots 'A' *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Cooperage—Capt Stares.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

Presentation of Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The Simla Horse Show was held at Annandale this afternoon. The weather had been threatening all morning, but cleared up and was very fine in the afternoon. There was a large attendance, the spectators including the Viceroy and Lady Violet Elliot. The Gunners at Jutogh were "At Home" on the ground. There were fifteen classes and large entries in each.

The winners were as follows:—

CLASS I.

Country-bred ponies 14-2 and under.

1st prize, presented by the Kour Sahib of Patiala; 2nd prize by the Committee.

Herr Von Bruning's Mangosteen 1
Major Walker's Labby Annie 2

CLASS II.

Hacks—English, Australian and Cape, 14-2 and under.

1st prize presented by the Viceroy, and a 2nd by the Committee.

Mrs. Morgan's All Gold 1
General Clement's China 2
Captain Learmonth's Chicken 3
(Highly Commended.)
Mr. Lionel Jacob's Burlesque 4

CLASS III.

All horses over 14-2.

1st prize presented by the Hon. Eric Richards, and a 2nd by Sir Fred. Upcott.

Major Crawley's Trindle 1
Lady Minto's Abbess 2
Miss Ibbetson's Diana 3
(Highly Commended.)
General Gubbin's Minorca.

CLASS IV.

Polo ponies—heavy weight—English, Australian and Cape.

1st prize presented by Lord Kitchener, and a 2nd by the Viceroy's Staff.

Captain Learmonth's Chicken 1
Lady Ruby Elliot's Prosper 2
(Highly Commended.)
Major Brooke's Topsail.

CLASS V.

Polo ponies—light weight—English, Australian and Cape.

1st prize presented by General Duff, and a 2nd by the Committee.

Captain Holden's Mousie 1
Major Crawley's Freda 2

CLASS VI.

Ladies' Hacks over 14-2.

1st prize presented by the Hon. Mr. Baker, and a 2nd by Mr. Mollison.

Lady Minto's Abbess 1
Miss Ibbetson's Diana 2
(Highly Commended.)
Miss E. Trescott's Stella.

CLASS VII.

All Arabs.

1st prize presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and a 2nd by Messrs. Hamilton and Co.

Lady Violet Elliot's Bahadur 1
Mr. Palmer's Jimmy 2
(Highly Commended.)
Captain Holden's Marengo.

CLASS VIII.

Ladies' Hacks 14-2 and under. 1st prize presented by the Hon. Mr. Finlay, and a 2nd by the Committee.

Lady Minto's Waitress 1
Mrs. Morgan's All Gold 2
(Highly Commended.)
Major Crawley's Jack.

(Mrs. Morgan's All Gold took the first prize but was disqualified, having won first place in Class II.)

CLASS IX.

Polo ponies—heavy weights—Arabs and Country-breds.

1st prize presented by General Scott, and a 2nd by the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.

Major Brooke's His Majesty 1
Lord Frances Scott's Loyalty 2
(Highly Commended.)
Captain Learmonth's Torchlight.

CLASS X.

Polo ponies—light weights—Arabs and Country-breds.

1st prize presented by the Hon. Mr. Miller, and a 2nd by the Committee.

Major Brooke's Shoen 1
Mr. Palmer's Jimmy 2

CLASS XI.

Children's ponies.

Prizes presented by the Committee.

Miss Loveday Thomson's Swallow 1
Miss Tulloch's Jackee 2

CLASS XII

Jumping—for horses.

1st prize presented by the Officers, R. A., Jutogh, and a 2nd by the Committee.

Major Brooke's Topsail 1
Miss E. Trescott's Stella 2

CLASS XIII.

Ponies jumping, 14-2 and under.

1st prize presented by the Maharaja of Indore, and a 2nd by the Committee.

Mrs. Walker's Dr. Syntax 1
General Clement's Hebe 2
The Viceroy also went over the Jumps on Waitress.

CLASS XIV.

English and Australian ponies, 14st. 2lbs. and under, which have never won a prize at a Horse Show.

1st prize presented by Colonel Dunlop Smith, and a 2nd by the Committee.

Captain Holden's Mousie 1
The Viceroy's Maharani 2
(High Commended.)
Major Brooke's Topsail.

CLASS XV.

Arab and Country-breds, 14st. 2lbs. and under, which have never won a prize at a Horse Show.

1st prize presented by Sirdar Jewan Singh, and a 2nd by the Committee.

Lady Violet Elliot's Bahadur 1
Major Crawley's Cock of the North 2
(Highly Commended.)
Lady Violet Elliot's Mahout.

THE Tilbury school managers, in selecting books for the library, have instructed the clerk to purchase an expurgated edition of Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" with the passage commending tobacco omitted.

"Worth its Weight in Gold!"

Says a Patient who used the Herculex for Lumbago, Sleeplessness, Constipation, &c.

973, CUNNING-HON SQUARE,
CAMP KARACHI,
Dated 8th February, 1907.

DR. T. A. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,—The herculex belt prescribed by you has done me a great deal of good; although I had not worn the appliance regularly the spermatorrhœa and constipation from which I have been suffering from the past six or seven years have almost been cured. Considering the belt has not been worn for more than thirty or forty days in all, and this from time to time. I also made use of the belt on a gentleman friend of mine, age 65 years, who had been suffering from an injured blood vessel, lumbago and sleepless night; after making use of the belt for a period of three weeks he was able to walk longer distances, sleep well, and his appetite increased.

I must say that the belt is worth a great deal more than its weight in gold for the good it has done us both and within such a short period. You may make use of this in whatever way you may think fit, and accept my grateful thanks.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) N. LINDSAY KERR.

INVESTIGATE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. The man who does his own thinking and judging will always get farthest. My illustrated books on elecrical treatment will be sent to you absolutely free on receipt of your name and address. No charge for consultation.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. T. A. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,

The first and only firm

Who offer their patrons **Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.**

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds **Exceptional Testimonials** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., L.M.S., and other high personages.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscriptions, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-13; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

A FULL JEWELLED LEVER WATCH
For Rs. 12-8.

THE KEYLESS "A1" REGULATOR,

ORIGINAL MODEL.

NICKEL SILVER, OPEN FACE CASE ... ... Rs. 12-8
FINE SILVER, " " " ... ... " 20-0

This Watch is jewelled with 15 Ruby Jewels, and is of the Same Sound Construction and Workmanship which is the Characteristic Feature of "WEST END" Watches.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

14, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

DISCOVERY OF CEYLON BY THE PORTUGUESE IN 1506.

An interesting paper, written by Mr. Donald Ferguson, was read at the last meeting of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asia in Society. The following are some of the most note-worthy passages :—

The first landing of the Portuguese in Ceylon has been the subject of so much confusion and misstatement, even on the part of writers within half a century after its occurrence, that I have thought it worth while, in view of the approaching quarter-centenary of the event, to gather together the earliest accounts of Dom Lourenco de Almeida's visit to the island and any documents that throw light thereon. These will be found in Appendix B, at the end of this paper. In Appendix A, I have given all the references to Ceylon that I could find, from the time of Vasco da Gama's pioneer visit to India, in 1498, to the year before the news of the "discovery" of Ceylon reached Portugal. Finally, in Appendix C, I have given all references to Ceylon from the first Portuguese landing down to the year 1518, when Lopo Soares erected the first fortress at Colombo. All these extracts are arranged as far as possible, in chronological order. My reasons for giving those in Appendices A and B I shall explain further on. [Extracts are then given from Tennent with criticisms as to their accuracy.] We may be quite sure that King Manuel had had it in his mind for some years, for when in March, 1505, in his instructions to Dom Francisco de Almeida, who was going out to become the first Viceroy of Portuguese India, he gave the latter a distinct command that, as soon as possible after the dispatch of the homeward-bound ships, he was to send out vessels under a suitable Commander "to discover Ceylan" and Pegu and Malacca, and any other places and things of those parts," with the object, stated in so many words, of exercising the right of overlordship, and making all the profit possible out of the products of those countries. A year later we shall find the King urging on his Viceroy a still more ambitious scheme regarding Ceylon ; but we must now follow Almeida to India, and see how he fulfilled his instruction to "discover Ceylam." On 25th March, 1505, D. Francisco de Almeida set sail from Belem for India with the largest fleet that had yet left Portugal for the East. It consisted of some twenty vessels large and small bearing some fifteen hundred men of arms, among whom were many fidalgos, as well as several hundred sailors, gunners, &c. Some of these vessels were to return to Portugal the following year with the cargoes of spices; but the larger numbe, chiefly the caravels and smaller ships, were intended to act as a defensive (and offensive) fleet in Indian waters. [Details then follow of what was done before Ceylon was visited.] We are able, by the aid of contemporary documents, to ascertain the names of most of the ships and the dates of their departure from India and arrival at Lisbon. That one or two left Cochin for Cananor in November is possible, but most of them left the former port for the latter in December and January, as we learn from a letter to the King from Gaspar Pereira, the Chief Secretary at Cochin printed in the "Cartas de Aff. de Alb," ii. 351—369. From a comparison of authorities it would appear that on 2nd January, 1506, Fernao Soares left Cananor for Portugal in charge of a fleet of five ships. The first four of these arrived at Rastello on 22nd May, 1506, and the last reached Lisbon on 3rd June. Meanwhile a second fleet of three ships had left Cananor, for Portugal on 21st January. Of these, the first two reached Lisbon on 13th November, 1506 ; but the last, after a detention at Mocambique, where she had to unload, and repair, did not arrive at Lisbon until early in 1507 probably. Had the "discovery" of Ceylon taken place before these ships sailed for Portugal? Castan heda alone of the historians says it had. According to him it was in November, 1505, that the Viceroy despatched his son to the Maldives, which failing to reach, he was carried to Ceylon. Had Dom Francisco so acted, he would have been guilty of a breach of the King's instruction, according to which he was to send out expeditions of discovery "after" the despatch of the cargo ships for Portugal. Castanheda does not give the exact date of Dom Lourenco's return from Ceylon, but leaves us to infer that it occurred at the end of January or beginning of February, 1506. After thus sending off Dom Lourenco, the Viceroy (says Castanheda,) in February despatched Joao da Nova and Vasco Gomes de Abreu for Portugal in their ships (the "Flor de la mar," and the "S. Gabriel"), in one or other of which he loaded the cinnamon brought by D. Lourenco from Ceylon, sending also by Vasco Gomes as a present to King Manuel an elephant, presumably from Ceylon. That these two men sailed from India for Portugal in February is confirmed by Barros (I. ix, v.), and that they carried cinnamon and elephant is possible ; but these had absolutely no connection with any expedition to Ceylon, none having as yet taken place. Had Vasco Gomes de Abreu been the bearer of such important tidings as that Ceylon had been "discovered," it is certain that King Manuel would not have waited some nine or ten months before informing the Pope and College Cardinals of the fact. (Intervening events are then gone over.) This brings us to the end of March or beginning of April ; and we have now to consider the question, Did the "discovery" of Ceylon take place in April, 1506. The fact that the chapter in Barros recording this event immediately succeeds that describing the great sea fight would lead one to answer this question in the affirmative. But Barros gives no dates throughout the the chapter, which occurs as an isolated fragment of history unconnected with what precedes or follows it. Moreover, it is very unlikely that an exploring expedition to the Maldives and Ceylon would have been sent out in April, when the south-west monsoon was due to set in May. Other and fatal objections to this supposition will be mentioned below. We may therefore consider it probable that April was spent by Dom Lourence in coastguard and convoy work.

The "summer" season [of 1506] had now set in ; and the Portuguese ships, having been refitted, were once more ready to put to sea. Tidings seem to have reached the Viceroy that in spite of all his efforts the Moors continued to carry on their trade between Malacca and the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, their vessels now avoiding the Malabar coast and taking their course by the Maldive Islands. Determined to prevent this, and desirous at the same time to get information regarding the Maldives and to "discover" Ceylon, Don Francisco de Almeida in August incharged his son Don Lourence with this expedition. Accordingly, at the end of August or beginning of September, 1505, Dom Lourenco set sail with a number of vessels selected from the armada of which he was Captain-Major. That Dom Francisco should have supposed that the end of the south-west monsoon sailing vessels from the Malbar coast could make the Maldives displays a strange ignorance on his part of the navigation of the Indian Ocean. The expeditionary fleet, as soon as it got out to sea, was driven by the wind and currents in a south-easterly direction, and made landfall at the part of Colombo on the west coast of Ceylon. It is true that of the three historians Correa alone, a not very trustworthy authority, mentions Colombo as the Port into which Dom Lourenco put, Castenheda and Barros asserting that the port was that of Galo. But we have seen that Castenheda is utterly wrong with regard to the date of the "discovery" of Ceylon ; and Barros, with a curious lack of consistency, in later passage of history confirms the correctness of Correa's statement, which is also corroborated by the *Rajavaliya* and by current native tradition. In the port were a number of vessels of Moors from Cambay, loading cinnamon and elephants ; these by Dom Lourenco's orders, were not interfered with. Word of the arrival of the Portuguese having reached the King at Cota, he at once despatched a messenger to Dom Lourenco offering to enter into an agreement of peace and amity with the Portuguese. To carry this into effect an embassy was sent by Dom Lourenco to Cota.

At lenght the destination was reached ; and after the usual delay the ambassador was ushered into the royal presence. What the King was like we are not told ; but Castenheda, quoting from Dom Manuel's letter to the Pope gives us a minute description of the King's dress and his surroundings which were evidently interned to impress the Western strangers. The Portuguese envoy was accorded a favourable reception; and a treaty of mutual friendship and trade was entered into subject to ratification by the Viceroy, the King agreeing to pay to the King of Portugal an annual tribute of 150 quintals of cinnamon, the first year's contribution being then and there delivered to Dom Lourenco. The latter thereupon, with the King's consent, and as a memorial of his "discovery" of Ceylon, erected upon a rock overlooking the sea a stone "padrao or pillar having the arms of Portugal on one side and the device of the sphere on the other, the pillar being surmounted by the cross of Christus. The armada then set sail for Cochin, where it arrived before the end of September. The Viceroy was doubtless highly gratified at the news of his son's discovery, and forthwith despatched Lopo Chanoca in the "Santo Spirito" to Ceylon to obtain a cargo of cinnamon, and to erect a fortress at Colombo.

. . . . The Viceroy at the end of December despatched Gide Barbado in his ship, the "Jutica, via" Cananor for Portugal. By him Dom Francisco sent a long letter to the King, recording the events of the year since February, when Vasco Gomes de Abreu and Joao da Nova sailed, and doubtless some cargo, including the true cinnamon from Ceylon. On September 25th, 1507 of that month King Manuel wrote letters to Pope Julian II, and the College of Cardinals at Rome announcing Dom Lourenco's "discovery" of Ceylon and his victory over the Calicut fleet. The very fact of the King's writing to the Pope and Cardinals regarding the "discovery" of Ceylon argues the importance he attached thereto.

Owing to the non-arrival in India in 1506 of any of the ships that sailed from Portugal that year, the Viceroy, when he wrote at the end of December to the King, had not received Dom Manuel's letter of March or April, 1506, in which he was ordered to go in person to Malacca and build a fortress there, and on the return voyage to call at Ceylon, erect a fortress, and make that the principal vice-regal residence, this order being based upon sentimental as well as practical reasons. From the summary of the Viceroy's letter referred to it appears that Dom Francisco when he wrote was desirous of building a fortress at Columbo, which he described as admirably suited for the purpose. . . . In February, 1508, having in his mind what Dom Francisco had written on the subject, Dom Manuel, in his instructions to Diogo Lopes de Sequeira ordered him when going to Malacca to call at Ceylon, where he evidently thought the Viceroy would ere then have erected the proposed fortress. . . . It must be inferred, that the cause of the non-execution of the work lay in opposition on the part of the King of Cota. . . . It was not until 1518, therefore, that Albuquerque's successor, Lopo Soares de Albergaria, disappointed with his ill-success at the mouth of the Red Sea, and knowing that a new Governor was on his way out, resolved, in order to leave some task accomplished, to carry out the long-deferred work. This was successfully accomplished, in spite of opposition on the part of the King of Cota and his people in October-November 1518 ; but the fortress was such a flimsy structure that it had to be rebuilt in 1520. Here my task ends ; and I think I have succeeded in showing (i.) that from the time of Vasco da Gama's first voyage to India (as before that event) Ceylon was universally regarded as the 'mother of cinnamon' (as Bartos puts it) ; (ii.) that the 'discovery' of Ceylon by Dom Lourenco de Almeida took place in September, 1506 ; (iii.) that Columbo, and not Galle, was the port where he made landfall, and where he erected the commemorative *padrao* ; and (iv.) that from the time of that discovery until the erection of the first fortress at Columbo in 1518 Portuguese intercourse with Ceylon, though perhaps not very frequent, was uninterrupted.

THE BABU'S APPEAL.

By Babu Ram Chunder Dass.

(Failed entrance examination, Allahabad University.)

THE great heart of India is strained almost to crackling point. The balloon of English reputation is proving but a flash in the pan. At any moment the reservoir may burst and blow you sky high. Take heed, Misters of the London Press, lest there be the veritable kick-up of a devil. French revolution is on brew in India—the proud heads of supine British Civil Servants will be guillotined in the lantern ere one can exlaim "Mr. John Robinson."

How will you like that, haughty Misters? Will you upturn the nasal organ at Ram Chunder Dass? No, your hearts will retire to your pedal coverings.

But in order to prevent effusion of sanguinary fluids let me make appeal to most honourable Cabinet.

TO PRIMEST MINISTER.

Hon. Campbell-Bannerman "C.B." Ram Chunder Dass appeals to you. Though not a Labourite memeer, nor possessing the horny hoofs of toil, he demands the favourable ear of primest Minister. When then givest the land of the rural gent to the greedy pheasant also let it be ordered that I, Ram Chander Dass, have the indigo farm of my neighbour Lala Lajput Rai—a Tory of excessive monstrosity.

Hon. George Lloyd, conspicuous among Welshers, protector of British weaklings, when Ram Chander Dass desires to pull down the mosques of Muhamed Singh give thy servant thy aid. And let it be an order that the Mahomedan swine pay for services in our temples, just as you make the Angles pay for the devotionary institutions of your particular pals, the Noncons.

Hon. Winston Churchill, who givest constitutions to dark places of earth, excepting Colony of Orange River, have you not one little ewe-ram of a Constitution to spare for beseeching Ind? A word in your anual appendage, Mister Winston. Should politics of Ram Chunder Dass not suit your particularity he will his political attire turn inside out in a twinkle.

Hon. Saint Augustine Virrell, maker of jests, if Constitution be given to Hibernians of excessive bellicosity, why not to Hindus whose mildness is preponderating? Why should one man be allowed the felonious possession of an equine while another is not allowed to cast his optics over the hedge? If £650,000 per annum be paid to five millions of Patrick Donnybrooks, how many million lakhs of rupees must be given to Ram Chunder Dass? Answer me that, Mister Jester.

HON. JOHN MORLEY.

Hon. John Morley ; hark not to be sayings of administrative ghouls who, though resident in glass mansions, hesitate not to throw rocks. If corrupt and inefficient police are sent to arrest Ram Chunder Dass there will come one universal cry from all civilised worldings : "The blood of Ram Chunder Dass chokes you." Better give joblets of remunerative order to Ram Chunder Dass, and escape scorn of humanitarian big-pots.

Hon. Asquith, who giveth the Pension to those of Antiquated Age, remember Ram Chunder Dass, who is a poor man and so old in sorrow that Antiquated Age Pension was due to him from hour of birth. Has not English Empire bloated on blood of Hindustan? Therefore prodigate thy gold back to Hindustan—not forgetting the Pension for Ram Chunder Dass. Then will he write letters to newspaper rags glorifying Honourable Chancellor. But mark, Mr. Chancellor, I scratch no backs in Press unless backscratching is reciprocal.

Hon. Baldane, Man of War, most splendid and prolific of spouters, wilt thou not give Ram Chunder Dass the right to hark to the wagging of his own chin? Otherwise there will be work of such ponderosity in India for aged fenal s at War Office that they will perfunctorily the bucket kick. If, Mister Philosoph, you give not Ram Chunder Dass a Constitution there will be his diabolic majesty to remunerate.

A JOHNSIE OF EXCESSIVE HONESTY.

Hon. Burns, a Jhonnie of excessive honesty, permit Ram Chander Dass to become Popular Guardian of Hindustan's destinies. Why not allow him to build himself a house out of Governmental cash-box like the Taj or the Working House of Hammersmith? When Johnnie of exceeding honesty thou saidst that no man was worth more than five hundred pounds per annum surely thy other eye was somewhat contracted? There is a rara avis in Hindustan worth many hundred lakhs per ann—but let not Ram Chunder Dass perform solo on his own trumpeting instrument.

Hon. Lord Portsmouth come to the aid of Ram Chunder Dass. English tenants on Hindustan estate bag all fat hares and leave none for Ram Chunder Dass. This is metaphorical argument of Scottish subtlety. Help him to give intreuling tenants the cold-shoulder kickout and Ram Chunder Dass will fill his bag to overflowing. It will be a soft joblet of exceeding lucrativeness.

Hon. Gladstone, Grand Old Man, do thou take Ram Chunder Dass to thy bosom. Is he not an alien, an outsider in this whopping Empire, and therefore to be loved by thee? Is he not as worthy to be embraced as a Rabbish Jew or a Bulgarian atrocity?

Hon Lord Chancellor give order that Ram Chunder Dass be made a magisterial pot. Then he will receive acceptable gifts and cause all his enemies to be beaten sorely with rods.

RAM CHUNDER DASS HARD UP A POLE.

Hon. Edward Grey, Sir, think not of the Congo Islander who has no hands, nor of the Scotch Hebridian who must be four feet six before he is sold as a slave in Glasgow's auld reekie. Think of Ram Chunder Dass, who suffers many things for the lack of rupees and is brutally hard up a pole.

Now, if any of Honourable Cabinet Ministers doubt Ram Chunder Dass a poor man whose honesty is infamous, let them ask Honourable Byles or Honourable Hardie, for these men think not less of a human because of the colour of his skin—save when it is white. Harken to the wisdom which flows from their tongues. Then there will be a Parliament House in Bengal, and Ram Chunder Dass will have a screw, of exreme prodigiosity. Or let him have no screw, but give him honourable post of Treasury Keeper. That would be virtuous biz—for Ram Chunder Dass follows adage of apostolic person, and never lets his left hn know what his right hn extracteth.

Only let it be an order that the common white soldiers stay to protect Ram Chunder Dass when he exercises gab gift in Parliament House. For Muhamed Singh is a base man, a carrier of sharp knives, a killer of cows, and he looks on petitioner with eyes of tremendous and scandalous dislike. Constitution will be no good unless Muhamed Singh be jabbed with bayonets. If he go free like William of the wisp, Constitution will end in enormous smash.

R. M. in The *Daily Mail*.

A FAINT-HEARTED CROWD

This afternoon a horrible spectacle was witnessed in Merchant Street on the foot path just outside the Bank of Burma, says the *Rangoon Times* of June 1. A bay waler belonging to a ticca gharrywallah took fright near Bulloch Bros office and bolted. In its fight it collided with another vehicle, and one of the shafts of the gharry breaking it pierced its stomach completely disembowelling the animal. In this terrible condition it bolted to the spot indicated where a large crowd quickly collected. Every endeavour was made to get the services of either the Veterinary Surgeon, a police officer or an S. P. C. A. official, and when telephonic communication was obtained it transpired that according to the state of the law if the animal was put out of its agony by being destroyed it would be done at the risk of the person who undertook that responsibility.

Neither the police nor the S. P. C. A. Inspectors are invested with power to shoot animals under such circumstances on the public streets.

In the meantime while the authorities were being searched for the poor animal gradually grew fainter till it began to totter on its legs and finally dropped down and fell over on its side, aggravating its terrible appearance. Half-an-hour afterwards a European came up and humanely put an end to its sufferings by taking an adze from a cooly and knocking the animal on the head.

PARTY HOSTESSES.

The Social side of Liberalism.

THE development of the social side of politics is not the least interesting chapter in the recent history of the Liberal Party. The reports presented to the annual meeting of the Liberal Social Council when the Countess of Crewe and the Executive Committee received the guests, shows how powerful is the influence and how far-reaching the area covered by what is for all practical purposes a Council of Party Hostesses. The meeting will be held at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road, at 3.30 p.m.

The L.S.C., as it is familiarly known to the members of the Council, is quite frank about itself. It does not pretend to be a great educational instrument. It is for social purposes only, and yet such is the importance of the social side of political life that it is perhaps in its effect more potently political than other organizations which exist primarily for political ends.

For the Liberal Social Council is one of the great humanizing forces in the Liberal Party to-day, and, being humanizing, it is also vitalizing.

Long, long ago, the women of the Conservative Party recognized the immense power of social influence and the feudal tradition, and the ladies of England banded themselves together at the Primrose League, the first great organization of women on party lines.

Magnificent as was the educational and propagandist work of the Liberal women who formed themselves into political societies, the party politicians never disguised from themselves that the social activity of the Primrose Dames was a serious menace to Liberalism in the constituencies. The feminine Opposition concentrated on the social side of politics, the Liberal women, secure as they believed in the unanswerable appeal of Liberalism to the intellect and reason of the people, went to the other extreme, and in many cases neglected the social side, so assiduously cultivated by their rivals.

Then came the Liberal Social Council.

The star of Liberalism was not in the ascendant when the new forces in Liberal politics was born. It was in those dark days of Liberalism, towards the close of 1902, when cross-currents were still running strong, when internal differences divided the party leaders, that the Liberal Party hostesses came to its rescue. Men were saying that Liberalism was a spent force. The party organization seemed to have fallen to pieces ; Liberals felt themselves isolated and alone. At this critical juncture in the fortunes of their party a small band of Liberal ladies, with the late Lady Tweedmouth at their head, determined to make a gallant attempt to revive Liberalism.

THE PARTY CEMENT.

There was nothing heroic in the ordinary sense about the task they set themselves, nothing to fire the imagination and kindle the enthusiasm of the zealot. They contemplated no sensational missionary work. Theirs was not even proselytising zeal. All they planned to do—it sounds so simple—was to bring the men and women of the Liberal Party together in pleasant social intercourse to develop the social side of Liberal politics by promoting personal and social relations between all sections of the Liberal Party, to bridge differences by the bond of good fellowship, to co-operate one with another to a better understanding for all. Conversation, music, song, and recitation, charm of manner, personal magnetism, were all to lend their aid, and the women of the party that has always been renowned for its brilliant and clever women were for the first time to place their great social gifts at its service. In a word, they planned—and everything they planned they have carried out—to put fresh heart and hope into desponding Liberalism. The liberal Social Council was to be the cement that held the party together.

And so the Council, in the face of opposition of an unexpected kind, was founded. The opposition was the harder to bear, because it came from Liberal men and women every bit as loyal and devoted to the cause as the pioneer members of the Council itself. Opponents feared that the Council savoured too much of the Primrose League.

Those in the inside knew from the first that the Liberal Social Council had its own individuality and was like no existing auxiliary of any party. It was entirely a woman s movement, and it was wholly social in its aims, always working in the happiest, and most helpful co-operation with the men's and women's Liberal Associations.

The feeling was only temporary, and the Council, forging ahead on the lines laid down for itself at its inception, has grown in strength and influence with every year.

PERSONALITY IN POLITICS.

Personality has played a very important part in the striking success of this valuable party assest. From the very first the Council was singularly fortunate in the number of brilliant women of the social world who associated themselves with its working. New helpers who had not before taken any part in active political campaign were enlisted. Not every woman has the gift of oratory, the ability to canvass or organize, but there are few women who are destitute of social power. The Liberal woman who could sing or recite, or who could persuade her friends to sing or recite, could now take her place in the fighting line.

In the name of the party the Council asked the women to give the genius of their social gifts to its advancement, and the response was generous. Many of the ladies most prominently associated with the Council were women of great political as well as social gifts. The name of the late Lady Tweedmouth has already been mentioned, and it would be almost impossible to say how much the Council owed to her, its first president Associated with Lady Tweedmouth in the formation of the Council was the Countess of Crewe, who succeeded her in the presidency.

Lady Crewe is no mere figure-head. She takes a deep, personal interest in the work of the Council, and the magnificent county organization was entirely her own idea. As chairman of the sub-committee for England, Lady Crewe was untiring in her efforts to build up the fabric of the county organisations, and when it is explained that no fewer than twenty-three counties are now organised, it will be seen that Lady Crewe's task was no light one, and now, in the important office of president of the whole Council, Lady Crewe has brought youth, enthusiasm, sympathy, unfailing tact, ready wit, and personal charm, and these are proving valuable factors in the continued success of the Council.

FAMOUS POLITICAL HOSTESSES.

With Lady Crewe two other names must be mentioned, those of Mrs. Sydney Buxton, who has filled the position of honorary secretary from the first year, and filled it nobly, and of that Mrs. Augustine Birrell, who has been the honorary treasurer also from the first. With its extensive hospitality and great social aims the financial side of the Council is all important, and with Mrs. Birrell as its chancellor of the exchequer it has greatly prospered. The Council, by the way, has the wife of another member of the Ministry as the secretary of its financial committee, Lady Robson, a very active worker.

The sub-committee for England has been particularly fortunate in the matter of its chairman, was Lady Crewe the first chairman, was succeeded by another famous Liberal hostess, the Countess of Portsmouth, one of the Council's most valued workers. Lady Portsmouth, it will be remembered, was the official party hostess on the eve of the opening of Parliament. Another tower of strength to the Sub-committee for England, which directs the multifarious activities of the county organizations, is Lady Edith Fox-Pitt. It is no exaggeration to say that every party held in the constituencies outside London, with very few exceptions, comes in some form or other through her hands.

The Council suffered a serious loss by the removal of Mrs. Bryce to Washington. To Mrs. Bryce belong in no common degree those qualities of mind which can best be described as "statesmanlike." "If one wants to see how work should be conducted one looks in at the London sub-committee," said Lady Crewe once, apropos of Mrs. Bryce's occupancy of the chair. To find a worthy successor to Mrs. Bryce was not easy, and the Council was indeed fortunate to secure Lady Burghclere, as her successor. Lady Burghclere, it may be recalled, stepped into the breach and acted as chairman of the whole Council in the interval between Lady Tweedmouth's death and the election of Lady Crewe. The London sub-committee is very strong, owing not a little to its splendid hon. secretary, Mrs. W. H. Dickinson, who has directed the Council's London parties from the first.

With characteristic enterprise the Council in Scotland established itself not as a branch, but as the Scottish Liberal Social Council. With that distinguished leader of socio-political society Lady Colebrooke as its president and Lady Glen-Coats, another prominent party hostess, as its treasurer, the Liberal Social Council is prospering greatly North of the Tweed.

Always aiming at the promotion of friendly relation between the men and women of the party by means of social gatherings, the Council adapts itself to the needs of the various localities it touches.

In London winter is found the best time for the Council's work, and a succession of highly-successful evening parties has been held through the winter months. The garden party, on the other hand, is the most popular form of diversion in the counties, while even at a social gathering in Scotland the Scottish people do not expect to be frivolous, and a Scottish Liberal Social Council party without long political speeches would be quite a disappointment.

THE statement of traffic of the Amedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th April, amounted to Rs. 5,907, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 38. The total earnings from 1st January to 20th April, were Rs. 82,583, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 8,244.

EUROPEAN OFFICIALS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN INDIA.

THE following was published in the *Times* on May 20 :—

Sir,—The Indian dailies publish this morning the following telegram from *Reuter* :—

"Mr. T. Hart-Davies asked Mr. Morley in the House of Commons to suggest to the Indian Government that Government officials should not be allowed to present themselves as candidates for municipal councils or district boards. Mr. Morley replied that he was not prepared to lay down any general rule on the subject."

As a memorial is sent to the Viceroy from Bombay for imposing disqualifications upon Government officials (which practically means European officials) to stand as candidates for municipal seats, and as a fictitious agitation is being manufactured here in support of the same by the Congress Party, I hope you will allow me to place the Mahomedan view of the question before your readers.

Only last week a political conference of Mahomedans was held at Poona, over which I had the honour to preside, wherein resolutions were passed condemning all attempts to weaken the European element in the municipalities. In every municipal board there are, as a rule, two parties—the Hindoo or Congress and the European or the official, with a minority of Mahomedan members. Where the Congress Party is predominant the Mahomedans are placed entirely at its mercy. As municipal and district boards deal with important local matters affecting the educational needs, and even the religious concerns, of the inhabitants, it is not infrequently most trying for the Mahomedan minority to have to abide by the *sic volo* and *sic jubeo* of a merciless rival majority. It is only by combining with the European or official party that the Mahomedans can expect to have their voice effectively heard. The significance of their minority will only be appreciated if the two parties are nearly equal in their numerical strength. It is, therefore, a question of considerable importance to the Mahomedans as a community that the European element is not weakened in municipal representation. Even weightier considerations can be urged in favour of our contention. Educated Indians have repeatedly declared that most of the evils of Indian administration arise because European officials are not sufficiently in contact with the representatives of the people. It is, therefore, most inconsistent for them to make proposals which practically shut the European officials from places where they can mix freely and frequently with Indians on terms of perfect equality. Again, sir, it is already a serious evil in Indian politics that high European officials are not allowed to defend the administration against the attacks of their most spiteful opponents. In England, the political speech of a first-class statesman of the Opposition side is generally answered by a statesman of his own *status* on the side of the Government within a week. In India all the political talk is confined to one side only, and no antidote is offered in any shape or form to the slow-spreading poison of misrepresentation among the masses. The evil threatens to be ten times intensified if European officials are disqualified freely to discuss municipal questions with the Indian voters. Hatred of Europeans is already being carefully fomented in Bengal, and also lately in the Punjab ; and the movement to exclude them from municipal elections is one more attempt in the same direction,—I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD, President, Provincial Moslem League.

Bombay, April 24.

GOLD MINERS' STRIKE.

Leaders Arrested.

In view of yesterday's rioting by strikers at the Robinson Deep mine, the police to-day issued a notice forbidding the assembly of six or more persons within 300 yards of any mine. The order, it is added, must be strictly enforced.

Disregard of it led to an untoward incident at the Cresus mine to-day. The strikers made a demonstration in order to persuade or intimidate "blacklegs" into joining them. When ordered to disperse they refused, and immediately the Queen's Bays (Imperial Cavalry, which arrived yesterday) charged the crowd, several of the strikers being knocked down. The leaders were arrested.

Another incident occurred at the Geldenhuis Deep mine the last of the mines on the East Rand to "come out." Several thousand strikers marched to the mine, which was already defended by the Queen's Bays, a detachment of the Camerons, and by Police The Camerons fixed their bayonets when the strikers appeared and this apparently quelled any possibility of disturbance. A deputation of strikers was permitted to interview the men at work and the result was that an almost solid vote for striking given. Some eighty men at once left the property, a most ignificant step.

All the mines on the East and Central Rand are now out, and the situation on the West Rand is becoming more serious, the rest of the men also joining the strikers. No violence, however, is anticipated.

The Miners' Association, while urging all men to strike, has issued a notice enumerating the penalties for violence and asking the mob to be orderly. In such a case, it says, if all the men come out they will bring the strike to a conclusion on their own terms within a week. The Association has also sought to induce the Dutch to refuse to act as blacklegs by promising them equal treatment with their own members after the strike is over.

With a view to avoiding violent scenes, it is asserted that the Government will close all canteens in the affected area. The newspapers approve of the appearance of the military on the spot. The Johannesburg "Leader" asserts that 80 per cent. of the miners have been terrorised into striking.

The "Rand Mail" considers the strike indefensible. The "Star" recognises that there is every prospect of a long and bitter struggle.

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

JOHANNESBURG, Friday, May 24, 11.30 p.m.

A very serious affair occurred at the Benoni Mine this afternoon. A blackleg, after an argument at a street corner, shot a man and ran off, pursued by a crowd. He fired at his pursuers, wounding another man. When he reached his house and found that he was still pursued, he shot three more persons.

The crowd was enraged, and was prevented from rushing the house only by the Camerons with fixed bayonets. The blackleg was arrested and escorted to the police station, the Camerons preventing the crowd from seizing him. He was charged with attempted murder, but the wounded men in hospital are not expected to live. None of the engine-drivers have yet come out on strike.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Sind Journal* a follows :—"At a place situated in one of the secluded parts in the Karachi District, I chanced to have quite an interesting experience this year. An old woman, appearing to be in her seventies, made her appearance. She appeared to possess intelligence quite above the village woman, and in spite of her old age, could ride a pony. This old creature is in possession of a document which thousands of people all the world over would give fortunes to possess. It is a letter written in the hand of our late Queen. A quarter of a century ago, this old creature set out for England with the object of seeing the Queen. She begged her passage, got to England, and after a good many difficulties, without knowing a word of the English language, managed to have a petition written out for her in English. Armed with this, she one day laid herself before the Queen as Her Majesty was about to drive out, and by signs expressed her desire to present the petition, which permission was graciously accorded. The Queen then wrote a few words on a note paper bearing the Royal water-mark, to the effect that she had seen the Indian beggaress, who was an interesting personage. Her Majesty then arranged for the woman's passage back to Karachi. On arriving in Sind the old woman made an exhibition of the document before the local authorities, who have given her land about 200 acres in area. This she has cultivated very diligently and sedulously, and is all she possesses. She commands respect in her own society, and her family is of quite large dimensions, and consists of children and grandchildren. She is small in stature and has rather nice, refined features. She appears to be quite conscious of her own superiority to her immediate surroundings, and in conversation never speaks in the feminine gender, but uses masculine inflections and the same terms as a well-established Zamindar would use. The document she carefully preserves in a small tin tube. It is an interesting narrative she has to tell."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH].

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

In the extreme North, general and moderately heavy rainfall occurred under the influence of the disturbance which appeared two days ago, supplemented by what is left of the cyclonic storm which passed over Karachi. On the Malabar Coast also, moderately heavy rain occurred and skies are thickly overcast : seas are high and another advance of the monsoon is apparently taking place. In Burma, rainfall has again become light and monsoon conditions are not yet settled.

In Burma, Tavoy had 1/2 inch of rain, Rangoon 1, Maymyo, Bhamo and Myitkyina 1/4 inch. Skies are thickly clouded and humidity is nearly normal, while unusually cool weather prevails in the north; but elsewhere temperature is approximately normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa, the following rain is reported:—Sibsagar and Tezpur 1/4 inch, Gauhati 1, Dhubri 1/4, Shillong 1/2, Cherrapoonjee 5, Silchar 3, Narayanganj 2, Mymensingh and Saugor Island 1/4, and Darjeeling 1 inch. Skies are clear in Chota Nagpur and in the South of Behar, but almost completely overcast elsewhere. Humidity is normal except in Chota Nagpur where the air is drier than usual, while temperature is considerably above normal in the South-Western districts and considerably below in Northern and North-Eastern districts.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Chakrata had a light fall of rain. Skies are almost clear. Humidity is in defect and temperature has fallen in the East of the Division and is now approximately normal everywhere except at a few stations in the North-West of the United Provinces where it is still slightly higher than usual.

In the North-West of India, Lahore reports 1/2 inch of rain, Sialkot 1, Rawalpindi 2, Cherat 1/2, Murree, Srinagar and Gulmarg 3, Sonemarg 1 1/2, Skardu 1/2, Khushal and D. I. Khan 1/4, Montgomery and Multan 1 1/2 and Ahmedabad 1/4 inch. Skies a e partially cleared except in the West of the Himalayas where they remain heavily clouded. Humidity is considerably above normal in the area of rainfall, but elsewhere normal or in slight excess, while temperature is exceedingly low in the North-Western Districts and below normal over the whole area.

In the peninsula, the following rainfall occurred :—Cuddapah 1/4 inch, Bangalore, Mysore and Ootacamund 1/2, Karwar 1/2, Mangalore 2, Calicut 5, Cochin 3 and Trivandrum 2 inches. Skies are completely overcast in Malabar, but slightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal and temperature normal, except at Cocanada and Masulipatam where the weather is considerably warmer than usual.

Nearly general rain is likely in Burma, Western Bengal, Assam, and the Malabar Coast; and local rain in the Western sub-Himalayas, and the South of the Konkan Coast, and a few falls on the Orissa and Bengal coasts and in the interior of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

There has been a disturbance in the extreme North, giving rain in Kashmir and parts of the Punjab, but it has now almost disappeared. General rain has occurred in Assam, and Deltaic Bengal and nearly general in Burma and the South-West of the peninsula ; in the latter area the monsoon conditions are less marked than yesterday. In the Bay there are indications of a low pressure which may prove to be due to the advance of the monsoon. In Burma the following rain is reported :—Mergui half inch ; Tavoy two ; Moulmein, Rangoon and Bassein, a quarter ; Akyab, one and a half ; Toungoo, a quarter ; Maymyo, half ; Yamethin and Mandalay, one. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded.

In North-East India, Orissa and Sibsagar have had half an inch of rain ; Tezpur, one ; Gauhati, one and a half ; Shillong, half ; Cherrapoonjee, three ; Silchar, six ; Chittagong, half ; Barisal, one and a half ; Narayanganj, half ; Calcutta, a quarter ; Jessore, one and Darjeeling, half. Cloud has extended westward now. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded over the whole division.

In the United Provinces, Central India, weather continued dry and skies are still clear and the Central Provinces. In the North-West of India rain is reported from the following stations : Ludhiana, quarter inch ; Sialkot and Rawalpindi half ; Cherat a quarter ; Srinagar, Gulmarg, and Sonemargh, half; Skardudras, Gilgit, Dera Ismail Khan, a quarter. Cloud has decreased and skies are clear or only lightly clouded except in Kashmir where it is still almost completely overcast.

In the peninsula, Bellary and Mysore have had one inch. of rain ; Kodaikanal, half ; Mormugao, a quarter ; Karwar, one and a half; Calicut, one; and Cochin, two. Cloud has diminished and skies are now only lightly to moderately clouded. Local rain is likely in Burma and North-East India.

The mail steamer which left Aden on the 2nd inst. reports a moderate to fresh monsoon with Southerly to South-Westerly winds, swell from 51° East to 54°. From there to 66° she experienced a fresh to strong monsoon—with considerable south-west sea swell and cloudy skies with light rain on the 4th; thence to 69° moderate to fresh monsoon, with a confused sea swell ; thence till her arrival on the morning of the seventh, moderate monsoon following swell.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m (local time) on the 8th June 1907, was 28·753. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 1 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, 8TH JUNE.

SUMMARY

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk to rapid fall at Madras, Cuddapah, Bellary, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Mangalore, Mormugao, Belgaum, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Indore and Neemuch and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India and at Akola, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Colombo.

Temperature.—The maximum is 2° to 9° in excess of normal at Masulipatam, Karwar, Belgaum, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Raipur, Cawnpore and Allahabad and 5° to 13° in defect at Lahore, Sirsa, Karachi,

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PRESENT UNREST IN INDIA.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—It appears that the appointment of a Royal Commission or a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the causes of the present unrest here will be moved when Mr. Morley presents the Indian budget to the House. It is earnestly to be hoped that this Commission will be asked to report how members of Parliament may be compelled to acquaint themselves with the contents of Indian newspapers. The Secretary of State acknowledged sometime ago, in reply to an interpellation, that he was not a sufficiently close student of the Native press to be able to answer the question put to him. The majority of the Hon. Members, perhaps, do not read a single column of any Indian newspaper in the course of a twelve-month. The Native press has discussed, and with practical unanimity agreed upon, the *causes* of the unrest, and if only Members of Parliament would ask the Secretary of State to procure for them extracts from the Indian papers, say of the last one month, they would derive therefrom as much light on these causes as a Commission or a Committee is likely to throw upon them. However, we do not expect the present situation, whatever its nature may be, to be the last of its kind in the history of this country. Some permanent remedy for the ignorance or indifference of the majority of the Hon. Members may be suggested if this question, along with others, is referred to a Commission or Committee. If such remedy be provided, future efforts of a spasmodic nature to understand the causes of unexpected movements in India might be rendered unnecessary. To remain ignorant of Indian affairs or disbelieve the statements in the Native press, and then to throw upon the country the cost of a Commission of enlightenment, would be a double injury

THE PLAGUE POLICY IN INDIA.

The *Rast Goftar* thus vindicates the plague policy of the Indian Government :—The *Lancet*, which lately took up the cudgels for Prof. Haffkine, has now employed its columns for a vehement attack on the Indian Government and its plague policy. The Journal is within its legitimate province so long as it confines itself to an examination of the medical aspect of the question. It, however, traverses upon unsafe ground when it takes upon itself to dictate lessons to the Government in the application of practical measures for a definite State policy for the suppression of plague. Obviously the *Lancet* has not studied the Oriental character, or it would have refrained from advocating measures of which the Indian Government has already had enough bitter experience. At the outset when our knowledge as to the causation and conditions of the epidemic was in a crude state and Government's policy was not definitely shaped, every form of proposal that was commended for its acceptance was taken up and assimilated in its general programme for combating plague. Enforced isolation of infected areas in their communication with their surroundings, was a measure that would have worked efficaciously during the early stage of the epidemic. But the measure had to be abandoned because it was strongly resented by the people as a vexatious interference with their rights of liberty. Segregation of sick patients and their compulsory treatment in hospitals, evacuation of plage-stricken houses, etc., were a few of the measures which formed part of the Government policy when the disease first made its appearance in the city. But we know how that police was doomed to complete failure on account of the ignorance and superstition of the classes who were to be dealt with under it, and Government had to eschew it as soon as the remedy was found to be worse than the disease. In order to save sick patients the ordeal of treatment in hospitals, cases which would otherwise have been properly treated at home were denied all medical relief. The house to house inspection was a serio-comic affair. It revealed ghastly discoveries of sick men and dead bodies ingeniously concealed under mattresses, wooden boxes and in places were the inspecting officers would least expect to look for such grim discoveies. As a result of this scare, serious rioting took place in various parts of the city which would have terminated disastrously had Government not seen its way to remove in the fullness of time all restraints which the people resented as obnoxious and provocating. If Government have not made inoculation compulsory, they have been impelled by the same motives which led them to withdraw the rigours of their original policy.

THE PUNJAB COLONISATION BILL.

The *Gujerati* observes :—Lord Minto has done a wise thing by adopting a straightforward and courageous course instead of sanctioning a measure which would have proved harsh and oppressive in its actual working. We congratulate His Excellency's action the more so because it is impossible to disregard the logical bearing of his veto upon the general situation in the Punjab and the harsh and summary measures that have been taken there with the approval of the Indian Government. That the local Government was wrong in passing the Bill *en bloc* in face of vehement and general protests has now become clear. It has all along been the contention of the critics of the Government that the agrarian problem and other unpopular measures were responsible for the unrest prevalent in the Punjab. This contention has been justified by Lord Minto's veto. But it is a strange providential ordinance that the much-abused 'agitators' should be subjected to cruel ordeals, whilst those whose obstinacy and defiant attitude are responsible for the prevalence of unrest and dissatisfaction should be extolled as the ablest and most experienced administrators in India ! ! Lord Minto's act in deporting Lala Lajpat Rai was a grave political blunder committed in a moment of panic. But that ought not to prevent us from recognising the courage and wisdom he has shown in vetoing this Bill at a juncture when the fiery worshippers of prestige are thirsting for cruel vengeance and some sacrificial oblations to appease their righteous wrath against the wicked agitators.

WICKED EFFUSIONS IN THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* writes :—Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal has at last emerged from his silence. When the Babu orator beat a hasty retreat from Madras, it was whispered that the deportation of Lala Lajpatrai had its salubrious effects in certain seditious quarters of the Press. Whether Pal has been goaded on to action by the indictment of cowardice or whether, as his paper explained it, he has deemed it prudent to put off the date of his prospective imprisonment until there were worthy successors to fill up the void is what the reader may explain to himself in the light of his conscience. His latest oratorical effort beats all records in point of violent invectives and inflammatory speeches to which we have learned to accustom ourselves of late years. It is impossible to read these wicked effusions without feeling that the firebrands who invite them have taken leave of their wits. They have been given enough long rope and if they use it to throttle their own liberties none would deplore the fate that may overtake them. But they put the clock of national reform and progress by several years back, and that is what every sane man regrets from the heart of his heart. The sword of Damocles long hanging over the head of our political freedom may fall at any moment, and we may then cry in vain to regain liberties lost. If the law against sedition cannot bring within its four corners the defaulting paper, one wonders what else it is meant to effect. It is often suggestedly pointed out that while the law takes cognizance of the minor fry, it allows the more, influential newspapers, guilty of worse criminality, to go scot-free. The license which is allowed to irresponsible journalists has emboldened the more reckless of their numbers to write whatever nonsense that comes uppermost, and no man in his senses would be sorry if local administrations were to carry a merciless campaign against writers as have lost their heads to be capable of such monstruous effusions as the *Bande-Mataram* has published about Sakti Pooja and sacrifice of white goats.

A NATIVE SCHOLAR AND POLITICIAN.

The *Indian Spectator* discourses:—Not many weeks after the death of his favourite nephew Mr. Govardhanram, we learn with much regret of the passing of Mr. Mansukhram Suryeram Tripathi. Mr. Mansukhram was a scholar and a politician, though in the latter role he preferred to be more or less of a guide from behind. His scholarship was ripe and varied, drawing upon every source of knowledge, Indian and European. He was a follower and exponent of the Vedantic doctrine, and spared no labour or expense for the spread of a knowledge of that particular school of philosophy. Mr. Mansukhram was also among the founders of the school of Gujarati writers who eschew words of non-Sanskrit origin. In spite of a certain pedantic strain, his writings are characterized by an earnest search, after truth and an effective diction. Perhaps his greatest merit was that our deceased friend lent a helping hand to all beginners who went up to him. For these his advice and help, secured from several Native States with which he was connected, were always available. Gujarat loses in Mr. Mansukhram a typical illustration of plain living and high thinking

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, June 10.

2nd COMMAND.

Lieut. Edward R. de P. Russell having returned from leave resumes Command of the Corps with effect from the 6th instant.

2nd BATTERY.

The following new recruit having signed is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the 6th instant:—

Gr. E. S. Morley, No 7 Co.

E. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTES FROM NOWHERE.

A CORRESPONDENT asks : What is the dirtiest window in London ?

The honour of being the dirtiest window in London belongs to the first-floor window over the entrance to No. 1, Paper Buildings, in the Inner Temple. The fact is singularly little known, possibly because the window is usually mistaken for a blank window, as its surface has weathered in a fashion that suggests bad Portland stone. Close inspection, however, reveals the real nature of the window, as it is divided into panes by wooden framework, which is never done in the case of false windows made of stone or slate. The windows above it on the second and third floors are almost as noteworthy, but the real honour of being the dirtiest window in London belongs to the lowest, and is shared by none.

Its obscurity is said to be a source of continual dissatisfaction to Mr. Asquith, whose office it adorns. He has been heard to refer to it with an adjective coined from the name of a great opponent. For some time now, it is said, there has been constant friction (without making any perceptible difference to the window) on the subject between Mr. Asquith and the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, who rightly consider it one those odd but not uninteresting points which gives colour and attraction to the "dusty purlieus of the law." The Society has succeeded in maintaining the *status quo*—see the recent vote of thanks accorded to it over this matter by the Washupful Society of Temple Laundresses. It is worth recalling that when Mr. George Meredith is in London he can often be seen on a foggy morning gazing at this window, which, he said, seldom failed to inspire his pen. Mr. Thomas Hardy visited it when writing the 5th chapter of "Jude the Obscure."

It is but fair to state, however, that No. 1, Paper Buildings, has not always held this distinction. The justice of the claims of the entire suite of rooms on the first floor of No. 6, Plowden Buildings, in the Middle Temple, was an article of faith with the members of that hostelry. The windows were of a brownish hue, which harmonised well with the rubbed brick of the buildings. It was never established when they had been cleaned. The building was erected in the reign of Charles the First. It is in memory of most of us that a few years ago Plowden Buildings began to crack and subside, and it became necessary to build a new front to it, so these priceless windows had to be sacrificed. Happily, the new windows are being carefully tended and—who knows?—in time may grow almost as dirty as the old ones.

But the great thing to remember in a matter like this is that a really distinguished dirty window cannot be made in a day. Years must come and go with their helpful fogs and rains saturated with (as the Society for the Abatement of the Smoke Nuisance reminds us annually) tons and tons of coal dust suspended in the air. The surface must be jealously protected from wandering window-cleaners and prowling vacuum-machines, even the breath of the office-boy must not be suffered to come nigh.

Do we not all know the story of the American who asked how a certain lawn was made so green, and was answered by the stolid British gardener, who told him how you did so-and-so and so-and-so, "and then you waters it and rolls it for a matter o' a thousand years." And the Briton who made that terrible reply was an under-porter of the Temple, and the lawn may be seen to-day greener and cleaner than ever in front of the ancient hall. Strange that the Inn which gives us the dirtiest glass should give us the cleanest grass !

Another correspondent asks : Who has the Worst Hat in London ? The worst hat in London is the Property of the London Stock Exchange. It was inadvertently left behind by a gentleman (not a member of the Stock Exchange) who strolled into the building one quiet after-noon out of curiosity, hoping to see the forestbred Contango performing in the Kaffir Circus. He saw the forestbred Contango performing in the Kaffir Circus.

What is the best thing to do if you wear a made-up tie at dinner and it falls into your soup ?

This is an embarrassing situation, and one, I hope, that rarely arises in the everyday life of my correspondent. Perhaps the simplest course would be to tell the waiter sharply that there is something in the soup, and order him to bring another plate When he bends down to lift the spoiled soup catch his ear firmly with the left hand, and with the right pull off his tie.

Another correspondent asks : Who is the Roundest Man in London ?

There are eleven on the north side of the river alone. One of the most prominent round men used to inhabit the Wellington Arch, at the top of Constitution-hill, and when in the evenings he fitted himself into the square door of his splendid but rather incommodious dwelling the younger inhabitants never failed to appear and comment upon the sight. Another round man is the courteous and affable uniformed attendant at the Tivoli Music Hall, in the Strand. The roundest policeman in London was formerly stationed on the island site in Park-lane, but was afterwards used as a buoy in the Limehouse Reach.

A second examination of my last correspondent's letter opens a quite new matter. The question, it seems, was really : Who is the Soundest Man in London? The soundest man in London is Mr. John Smith, of Bays-water.

THE REVIVAL OF CROQUET.

A VERY curious and interesting thing is happening in England without anybody paying much attention to it. It is the revival of croquet. And its returning popularity is not some sudden and violent caprice, but a steady and gradual "enthusiasm," says the *Daily News*.

"Each year the Croquet Association adds to its membership, and there is a promise of permanence in its slow but continuous development. The Association has recognised the importance that it now possesses by submitting its legislation for general discussion. This year, for example, certain of the changes that were proposed have been abandoned in deference to the public opinion of croquet players. It is hoped thus to escape from the fate which has overtaken this game in the past—the development of rules and restrictions so strict as to stifle all real human interest in the game.

SUSPICIONS AGAINST CROQUET.

"Croquet has had a curious and interesting history. It was introduced into England from Ireland, and had a great vogue in the seventies. Then it was shouldered out by lawn tennis. It seemed too tame and demure an amusement in comparison with the violent agitation and movement of the lawn tennis court. To enjoy it was to expose yourself to unpleasant suspicions of old age or want of vigour. Many people who thought it all very well for their contemporaries repudiated indignantly the idea that they had themselves reached the dignified age when croquet was more becoming than lawn tennis. When a game has passed into the category of things that you think appropriate for other people, its popularity is seriously undermined. But a game which suffers an eclipse so complete as that which overshadow'd croquet and yet recovers must have some secret of vitality.

"A few years ago all London went mad over ping-pong. People who had hitherto seemed not unreasonably foolish took up ping-pong with a passionate fury. They devoted to it whole days which they had hitherto devoted to doing nothing. London echoed day and night with their strange noises. Ping-pong had its day. It was a short, violent day. But nobody ever expects it to come back again. What, therefore, is really significant about croquet is not that it caught on in the seventies, but that it has slowly and steadily won back something of its former glory in the new century,

THE REASON FOR CROQUET.

"What is the reason of the restoration of croquet ? It is partly that there is a reaction against the violent school of exercise. That reaction is seen in many ways. Walking, for example, is no longer the lost art that it was not long ago. The reason why much more has been heard lately of the question of foot-paths has been that we are getting back the faculty of tramping through woods and climbing some long hillside in order to enjoy a spacious landscape. In this sensible spirit we no longer despise croquet because it is a gentle game of skill. We no longer think it a terrible confession for a man who is past his prime to try leisurely feats of croquet rather than pant after the impossible tennis ball.

"But that is not the only explanation of the recovery of croquet. Crequet—which, unlike golf, is a domestic game - is a game of the garden and a game of the small garden. Its growing popularity is partly a consequence of our growing interest in our gardens. There are many people who play croquet just because it keeps them in their gardens instead of tearing them away for their hours of leisure and happiness to a tennis court or a golf course, which they have not helped to make. Cobbett said a century ago that her cottage gardens were the great feature of England. We may welcome the revival of croquet because it will be a further stimulus to that desire for gardens which used to be in the blood of Englishmen and promises some day to regenerate their cities."

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Bile Beans Are an Ideal Remedy for Stomach and Liver Troubles in Winter.

The chilling winds, keen frost, and driving sleet and snow, often aggravate, and possibly cause biliousness, indigestion, and liver chill. Bile Beans are a seasonable tonic, because they so tone up the stomach and liver as to enable them to accomplish their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the severest weather. The great value of Bile Beans will be gathered from the story told to a "Norwitch Mercury" reporter by Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farm-teamsman's wife, living at Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich.

"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on ; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans.

From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered the attacks became less and less frequent. My appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. The bilious attacks gradually grew less regular and milder, until they finally ceased altogether, and for six months I have not had the least sign of pain. I owe my cure entirely to Bile Beans, as since I started taking them I have taken no other medicine." If you are ill or ailing, commence a course of Bile Beans to-day, and so ensure a winter of robust health. All chemists stock Bile Beans at Re. 1/- per box, or Rs. 2/4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 10th June, 1907.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COOKERY AS A FINE ART.

In the present day we hear so much about the fine arts, in which term is generally comprehended the sister arts of music and painting, and of the importance of the nation recognizing its duty and supporting these fine arts. Would it not be as well—at any rate from a commercial point of view—if we were to hear cookery spoken of and classed amongst these fine arts We shall also find in looking back that the poets—both French and English—deemed the art of cookery worthy of having special poems dedicated to and written in its honour. The French nation have always looked on cookery more seriously than the English, and yet their serious study of the subject, happily for the digestion of the French people, has produced lighter results. They have studied cookery as a science, accompanied with that artistic touch in which they never fail ; consequently they obtained great success. In music the composer knows so thoroughly the art of combining certain sounds to make certain effects, in painting the artist knows well the art of mixing colours which will produce the desired effect. In cooking the chef—an artist in touch and an artist in colour—has so well learned the harmony of taste, that he will mix his ingredients with a light hand, and he will succeed in giving distinct pleasure to the palate.

SCIENCE OF FRENCH COOKERY.

Seeing the importance the art of cookery has played, and is still playing, in the history of nations, and also on the individual health of the subjects of a nation, it behoves us to find out how it is that the French have been so specially successful in this art. The general haphazard method usually employed by the English cook—on whom, unfortunately, those not blessed with ample means are dependent—is fatal to the carrying out of any real French ideas in cooking. Carefulness, thrift, and daintiness have always been the watchword of the French cook, who will gather up all the pieces and extract the best from them, and not dash the generally considered useless scraps away because of any lowering thought of meanness Her cookery will be too scientific for this, as is seen in the using up of the leaves of celery as a flavour for soups; in the using up of the stalks of cauliflowers, and also of the bottom part of the stem, which, when peeled and cooked, makes a most delicious dish. The French cook has always excelled in the cooking of vegetables; they prepare them carefully, and they have a dread of our vegetables cooked " a l'eau"—as they call it. They are themselves sparing, and very sparing, of water in the boiling of vegetables, preparing them quite a long while beforehand, and then cooking them slowly, and this slow cooking will prevent all the finest qualities from being disipated in the water.

THE SALAD.

A truly repellant dish to a French person's eye and taste is an "English salad," which is generally a sodden mass of all flavours that should not be combined. Compare this salad of meaning'less discord with a French salad. All the leaves, whether they be of lettuces or endive, will be carefully washed by hand, and laid out separately to dry, each leaf will then naturally —after being so well treated—preserve its natural crispness and its own individuality of flavour. The oil will be softly united with the vinegar, so that their tempers do not clash, and all will be a marvel of lightness ; a harmony of taste and colour. At any rate, no opposing acid will have touched and cut the heart of the French salad, its heart—if it had any—will have been broken lightly with the fingers, and not sharply rent asunder with a steel knife, which tends to destroy some of its delicate flavours. One mistake which is constantly made in an English salad is the using of the outside leaves ; it is much better to boil—these and to make a separate dish of them, using only the tender leaves in the composition of the salad. A dish of a specially fine flavour can be made by boiling the tender leaves of a lettuce—if this is to be a special dish the outside leaves must not be used—with some onions. Very little water must be added, or a large piece of butter may be melted in the pan, and the add the onions and the lettuce leaves. As the lettuce is a watery vegetable it scarcely needs any added moisture, and if only butter is used the whole can be dished up without any straining.

THE FRENCH GIRL'S TRAINING.

The little French girls of seven years old will prepare her mother's dejeuner, will cook a savoury or sweet omelette, " ce que tu voudras ; ma chere mama," will cook "oeufs au plat," and she will also be learned in the mystery of the preparation of salads; she will be acquainted with the necessary ingredients for the pot-au-feu, when the household expenditure will allow of this luxury.

BY THE WAY.

THE INEVITABLE ANARCHIST.

BOY JONES, the young rascal who used periodically to bob up in Buckingham Palace without so much as "Here we are again," was the terror of the Victorian Court. The Anarchists of Europe seem to have as ready access to the palaces of the capitals. At the Russian Court, Madame Waddington learned, threatening missives were hourly found—in the royal bedrooms, on the tables, in the carriages—wherever the Czar and Czarina turned. Perhaps the fact that an Anarchist Press was found in full blast actually within the precincts of the palace may have had something to do with these discoveries. But in Rome the Anarchiest is just as daring. Last October one of them, a notorious ruffian named Dutto, gained admittance to the royal palace by representing himself as desirous of exhibiting a cinematograph. The King consented, attended the performance, shook hands with the man, and rewarded him. Then the identity of the exhibitor was discovered, and he was arrested.

DIVIDED COUNSELS.

The "Times" has gone over to the side of the man who declares that the birds must be not exterminated—far from that—but decidedly thinned out. But who shall decide which birds must be tinned out, and to what extent and during what period ? Indiscriminate slaughter by sparrow clubs, whose members kill anything within reach of a gun, will do infinitely more harm than good. Frightful pests have come upon places where sparrows have been exterminated, and the residents have been glad to import birds at any price. Choice of birds is so difficult. The other day the writer rode with the owner of sixteen hundred of the best acres in England, and another man famous in agricultural circles. A bullfinch and a chaffinch were seen. "A shilling a head is my price for bullfinches," said one of the men. "I pay the same price for chaffinches," answered the other. "There you do yourself an injury," said the first ; "the chaffinch does more good than harm through the insects he devours." The second declared that he had had the crops of scores of chaffinches examined without discovering in them anything but fruit-buds.

SUPERABUNDANT BLESSINGS.

There is a wild rabbit on the lawn as this is written. That one, with his family, is welcome to such cabbage and lettuce, and even seedings, as may serve to keep him happy and well-filled. But what if he brings all his friends and relations, present and to come ? That is the position of the farmer and fruit-grower in regard to birds. Last year a certain man had to depend upon his cherries, a large and valuable crop, to decide whether his labour should pay him or leave him poorer for the year. The weather murdered many of the supplies ; of the remainder birds in myriads took two-thirds. Which did most damage, blackbirds, thrushes, starlings, or what, one cannot say, but this is certain that in the vicinity of that man's farm one has seen the air truly darkened when something has occurred to cause the starlings to rise from the land. It seemed as if a whole field had been suddenly thrown up. The birds must then have been doing good among the grubs in those fields, but when that vast swarm, reinforced by the broods which have since come, get among the fruit, if they live, then the farmer must starve.

THE LONG ARM.

A valued correspondent, to whom readers of this column have been indebted for several remarkable examples of the possibilities of coincidence, furnishes another instance well worth a place in the diary of those who record data of this character. A distinguished public man and traveller, for whom the initials "A. B." shall stand, received on May 6, as he very often receives, a catalogue from a second-hand bookseller. In the catalogue was a rare book, "A B." at once sent off his clerk to purchase the volume. On turning to the title-page of the work he found, to his surprise, his father's name and address and the date May 6, 1836. The address was that of a house in Ireland in which "A. B." was born. There is no saying how long the book had been upon its travels, nor by what means it had started. But here it was, in the hands of the son of the original possessor, on the twenty-first anniversary of its becoming the property of the latter.

TRUE PATRIOTS.

The agitation for the abolition of trial by court martial in Russia may seem a little remarkable when it is remembered that at a moment's notice one who is considered to have offended may be swept off to gaol without trial or public inquiry of any sort, never to reappared beyond the walls of the fortress or other living tomb to which he is committed. But there is always the hope that with these summary tribunals abandoned, a man accused may come up for trial in open court. There he will get a fair hearing. It is guaranteed by an association which is perhaps without parallel. Nearly fourscore men, learned in the law, and representatives of some of the noblest houses in Russia, are banded together as a voluntary association for the defence of prisoners charged with political crime. "But," said an Englishman to one of these men, a member of a world-famous family, "are you not yourselves in danger of imprisonment for taking sides with the enemies of the autocracy ?" "No," said the other. "They cannot imprison the lot of us. If the work were undertaken only by one or two, then it would be a simple matter to sweep us out of sight. But here are like seventy men of the first families in Russia. It something would be too big a thing to suppress us all.'

FOR SHORTER NOVELS.

Mr. Basil Tozer, in the "Monthly Review" puts in a plea for shorter novels. He discusses at some length who is responsible for the present state of things, and goes on to say : The habit of loading a story with indifferent descriptive passages still prevails to a great extent, though it might with considerable advantage be dispensed with. A beautiful woman loses her charm when every good point she possesses, from the creamy smoothness of her complexion to the alluring curve of her eyebrow, is described separately and in detail; and in the same way a glorious scenic panorama metaphorically falls flat when every square mile of it is analysed and dissected. These faults, he adds, are, of course, commonest among young writers, but they are flagrant enough still among some of our novelists who have served a long apprenticeship.

FRENCH WRITERS.

Mr. Tozer, in conclusion, asks: Who ever read a book by Daudet, Hugo, or de Maupassant that brimmed over with superfluous verbiage? It may be said in answer to this that I have selected three of the most polished writers of fiction that France ever possessed. True, but even in the rank and file of the French novelists be studied carefully it will be found that they seldom err upon the side of overloading their work with unnecessary vocables and third-rate descriptive passages. The condensation and consequent "strengthening up" of the great bulk of our British novels is what he thinks desirable.

THE COCAINE HABIT.

Mr. Consul Fraser, in his annual report to the Foreign Office, mentions that within the past five years the excessive indulgence in cocoine by the poorer people of Baltimore, and especially by the negroes, has increased enormously, bringing with it its usual demoralisation and degradation, and according to some observers, an increase in the death-rate among the negro population, although the Health Commissioner is not of that opinion and attributes the high mortality in that race to consumption principally. The evil became so apparent, especially in the police courts, where it was estimated that 70 per cent. of the prisoners were users of the drug, that the Mariland Legislature passed a law in 1906 prohibiting the sale of it in any quantity, either in a pure state or combined with other articles, unless prescribed by a doctor. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than £5 or more than £10 for the first offence ; for the second offence £10 and not more than £20; and for the third offence £20 and not more than £40, with the addition of not more than sixty days imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the pharmacist's licence should the offender be a druggist. It is said by the police that the law has had little effect in breaking up the traffic because of the inadequate punishment imposed by it. The profits on the sale of the drug are enormous.

THE SEEDLESS APPLE.

The Spencer seedless apple, the appearance of which was first announced a few years ago, and the seedlessness of which has been attested by the Royal Horticultural Society of England, is being sold freely at 8s. a tree in Michigan. Commercial fruit-growers in that State are planting it extensively for the purpose of shipping seedless apples in due course to the British markets, where the demand for novelty fruits is unique. Parties interested in the sale of ordinary apples still oppose the progress of this famous fruit. The professing friends of commercial fruit-growers also attempt to minimise the importance of the claims of the Spencer seedless apple. None of them, however, now have the temerity to cast doubts upon its seedlessness.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Hydra, 830 tons, Captain G Kesseburn sailed on Saturday for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer John Hardie, 2,815, tons, Captain D S McMillan, sailed on Saturday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Quilca, 1,941, tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed on Saturday for Havre and Hamburg, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer New Orleans, 2,261, tons, Captain G Key, sailed on Saturday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1,960, tons, Captain M G Williams, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2,979, tons, Captain D Morrison, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Shah S N Co's steamer Shah Allum, 1,917, tons Captain E Page, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain G W Currie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of bulk oil and 2,473, drums of petrol.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2,124, tons, Captain H Chidley arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 3rd May, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain H McDiarmed arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 30 cases opium, 3 cabin and 169 deck passengers.

THE MercantileMarine Service Association Reporter for May 1907 says :—"Bombay Pilot Service.—The Bombay Port Trust having proposed to alter the Pilotage station the Commanders in the trade strongly objected to the proposal, and the Association supported the protests of these Masters in the matter. The replacing of the outer Light Vessel by an unattended light which is not seen until close to it, even in fair weather, and in the S. W. Monsoon is usually out altogether, is also by no means a change for the better, and it is to be hoped that the Authorities have now taken steps to remedy these matters."

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cdmdr W Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ....Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo .....Lieut Ramsay ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin .... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 8.

Baron Cawder .....Goudey.....
Barbara .....2544 Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Baron Inverdale ..2140 Fullerton .....K N & Co
Caledonia .....2539 Tocque.....London .....P & O Co
Canning .....G Jivali
Cromwell .....1927 School .....W & A Graham Co
Firoi .....2065 Watson.....B & P S N Co
Ghenaffic.....2638 Craig .....T Morrison & Co
Goodhope.....2308 Harding.....
Hill.....719 Salvesen.....F F C & Co
Idanha .....3261 Peel .....M M & Co
Itaura .....3363 Thomson .....M M & Co
New bridge.....2397 Notman .....G G Tejpal & Co
Nuddea .....1944 Willaber.....M M & Co
Shahnoor .....1783 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shanjehan.....2566 Davison.....Shah S N Co
Somali .....1622 Triman.....A Strandes
Singu .....1912 Currie .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umballa.....3426 Chrome .....M Mackenzie & Co
Upada .....3382 Steware .....M Mackenzie & Co
Urlana .....3384 Cole .....M M & Co
Warora .....2365 Kodaly .....M M & Co
Whitgift .....2842 Coltor .....Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—June 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Nairung	3862	Thomson	Calcutta	14-6	T M & Co
B	Chyebassa	3985	Stevenson	Hburg	16-6	M M & Co
O & R	Shah Allum	1917	Page	K'chi	10-6	The Shah S N Co
D & E	Delhi	4783	Andrews	Shanghai	25-6	P & O Co
F	City of Vienna	2977	Morrison	K'chi	10-6	K Nixon & Co
G	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	R S Ports	13-6	B & P S N Co
H	Firozi	2005	Watson	Mauritius	13-6	Bo & P S N Co
K	Singapore	2786	Williams	Holl	11-6	W & A G & Co
N	Greenwich	1863	Adshead	Garston	7-6	R A Willis
O	Clifton Hall	2332	Jones	P'mouth	10-6	W & A G & Co
P	Clan Grant	2501	Alexandra	P'mouth	15-6	F Muir & Co
Q	Nerbudda	1699	Williams	Z'bar	10	G M Mackenzie & Co

H W P D.

Bahadur	829	Falcona	N F	Bo S N Co	
Kaveri	553	Mohamad	B'nagar	8-6	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Scindia	5106	Abrey	L'poo 19-6 W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	4337	Gucchi	Genoa 15-6 F Rubattino & Co
4	Ischia	4182	Glimpse	Shanghai 17-6 P B S N Co
5	Diego Suarez	3497	Bourepaux	M'lles 2-6 K Nixon & Co
6	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	L'pool 15 6 K N & Co
7	Muristan	1738	Morris	15-6 M Mackenzie & Co
9	Clan Farquhar	3757	Darbey	Antwerp 29-6 F Muir & Co
10&11	Llobregats	2875	Willinberg	K'chi 13-6 Glade & Co
13	China	4166	Street	Shanghai 12-6 P & O S N Co
16	Florida	2029	Harry	Antwerp 13-6 J M'tosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Singu s	Currie	Rangoon
9	Loodiana s	Chidley	Calcutta, May 3
9	Dumra s	McDiarmed	Basrah, June 2

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Baron Inverdale s	Fullerton	Calcutta
	Quilca s	Anderson	Hamburg, &c
	New Orleans s	Key	Marseilles
	John Ridie s	McMillan	Hull, &c
9	Hydra s	Kinsburn	Bangkok
	Peninsular s	Palmer	London

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday :—

Steamer City of Vienna, Morrison, for Karachi.
" Nerbudda, Williams for Zanzibar.
" Shah Allum, Page, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Singu, for Rangoon.
" Wilna, for Calcutta.
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—37 bales hides, R Moloobhai, 24 casks Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and sons ; 200 bales wool, B Hurbham, 207 cwts dryginger, A Salmon and Co ; 6 bales silk, K Nixon and Co.
Musician s—1,05,792 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Muristan s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts castorseed Killick Nixon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Muristan s—220 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co ; 275 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co

FOR HAVER.

Diego Suarez s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR MANCHESTER.

Musician s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—4,002 cwts poppyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Chyebassa s—110 bales cottonly, W Wolf and Sons, 440 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 30 bales twist F F Campbell and Co

FOR MERSEILLES.

Scindia s—560 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 855 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co
New Orleans s—1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton. Watter Pavri and Co ;

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—700 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 3,000 cwts castorseeds, C Boggiano and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—1060 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 750 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 200 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co ; 23 cwt gum, A H Mowjee and Co ; 750 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—200 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—350 bales cotton The Metsiu B Kaisha

FOR MOJI.

Ischia s—300 bales cotton The Metsiu B Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—550 bales cotton The Metsiu B Kaisha

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton The Metsiu B Kaisha

FOR MANILA.

China s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

APOLLO

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.

"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Our friends the vegetarians—who, in magnifying a half truth into a whole truth, do not differ so very markedly, perhaps, from the rest of mankind—will doubtless not hesitate to follow the old Latin advice and pick up a wrinkle from one who is, on the whole, an enemy of theirs. After all, in the discovery of truth, the military metaphor is misapplied. In the latest issue of the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh there is to be found a series of remarkable papers, dealing with work done recently under Professor Schafer in the Physiological Laboratory of the University. They deal with the effects of a meat diet, or an excessive meat diet—but, of course, "excessive" is a highly "question-begging epithet"—upon such functions as the growth of bones, fertility, and lactation. The animal studied was the rat. Perhaps the most important paper is that of Dr. Chalmers Watson, in which, continuing work now of some standing, he shows that the progeny of meat-fed rats are usually poorly devoloped, and show a high mortality in early life, and that the bones of the young rats whose parents were meat-fed, and who, after birth, were themselves meat-fed, offer lamentable contrast to the "control rats," which were fed on an "exclusively bread-and-skim-milk diet." The observations were made on less than a hundred meat-fed rats. It may be said that the whole bony system of such rats is diseased—the skull, ribs, spine, long bones and all. The evidence of the disease, is extremely definite, being both microscopic and macroscopic. The succeeding paper, by Dr. B. P. Watson, deals with the effect of meat diet on fertility and lactation, also in the rat, and the result, in a word, is immensely favorable to those which were fed on bread and milk, as compared with those which were fed on an exclusive ox-flesh dietary. A third paper, dealing with an allied subject, is equally definite its conclusions.

Carl von Linne, better known as Linnæus, whose second centenary is now being celebrated in Sweden, was born on May 23, 1707 (May 13, old style), at Rashult, in the province of Smaland. The great Swedish naturalist's chief title to fame rests, perhaps, in his introduction of system into the rapidly accumulating biological knowledge of his day. He is said, indeed, to have found biology a chaos, and left it a cosmos. Our present beautiful system of binomial nomenclature by which every species of plant and animal receives two names, the second being that of the species, and the first that of the genus, or group of species, to which it belongs, is due to Linnæus. Linnæus infact, was the great systematiser and arranger of natural history.

The name Linne is said to be derived from linn, the Swedish for lime tree, and the family is believed to have taken it surname from a famous old tree growing in the paternal farm. "And the name has passed on to the little pink, sweet-scented flower, linnæa borealis," which Linnæus chose for his own. The species was described and named by his friend Gronovious, who, it may be mentioned, published the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus at his own expense. It was probably Linnæus who set the fashion of thus naming plants after individuals, when he gave the name of Bartsia alpina to a little mountain plant occurring in the more northern parts of our country, in memory of his friend Bartsch. Kerner von Marilaun remarks of this plant that the colour of its foliage is "a mixture of black, violet, and green." "The flower, too," he adds, "is of a sombre dark violet hue, and the entire plant, by reason of this peculiar colouring, gives a truly funereal expression." So Linnæus chose the sad-hued plant to bear the name of Bartsia as an expression of his grief for the loss of his friend Bartsch, who, going to take up an appointment in Guinea, which had been offered to Linnæus, early succumbed to the climate.

The Herbarium and Library of Linnæus came into the possession of Dr. J. E. Smith, first President of the Linnæan Society, and are now the most cherished property of that society. The Linnæan Society proposes to celebrate the bicentenary by a grand reception on June 7.

One of the early corresponding members of the Linnæan Society was the famous French entomologist Latreille, whose name is brought before us by the recent publication of an account of his life and work by Louis de Nassac. Pierre-Andre Latreille chose an ecclesiastical career, and was ordained in 1786. While carrying out the duties of his profession he devoted all his leisure to the study of insects. The revolution, however, put a stop to both pursuits, and Latreille was arrested on the charge of neglecting to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. He was thrown into prison at Bordeaux, there to await transportation to Cayenne. The story of how Latreille was saved from such a fate, and entomology from a serious loss, is a romantic one. He and it, in fact, were saved by a beetle! In prison his trained eye detected on the walls of his cell a beetle new to science. His excitement was observed by the doctor, who was attending a fellow prisoner, and he inquired the cause. Learning what it was he asked permission to carry off the beetle to an entomological friend who was unable to identify it. Through the doctor Latreille sent a message to M. Bory, the entomologist, stating who he was, and his impending fate. Efforts were made at once to obtain his release, which was accomplished at the very moment the ship was sailing for Cayenne. So Latreille was spared to continue those brilliant investigations of the life history of insects which led Fabricius to bestow upon him the title of "Princeps Entomologiæ," the Prince of Entomology. It was Latreille who, being appointed a Professor at the Paris Museum three years before his death, remarked pathetically, "They have given me bread when I have no longer any teeth." The work of Latreille is frequently and appreciatively alluded to in Kirby and Spence's "Introduction to Entomology."

Volume II of "Butterflies," in the series, "The Fauna of British India," contains a specially interesting observation on the habits of a butterfly of the genus "Allotinus." Colonel H. Barrow has seen this insect "milking" an aphis after the manner of an ant. We believe this is the first instance on record of a butterfly doing so. The species is "Allotinus horsfieldii," and the current number of "Nature" reproduces an illustration of the butterfly "milking" an aphis. This Indian butterfly is one of the family "Lycænidæ," to which the extremely local Scotch argus also belongs.

In "deflocculated graphite," Mr. E. G. Acheson, the discoverer of carborundum and manufactured graphite, claims to have found an ideal lubricant for machinery of all kinds. The virtues of graphite as a lubricant have long been recognised, but it was found impossible to mix it with water or oil so as to be suitable for ordinary machinery. After a short while the most finely divided graphite would seperate out from the oil or water with which it was mixed. Mr. Acheson's process produces a fineness far beyond that can be attained by mechanical means. Graphite thus treated will remain suspended in water for an indefinite time without the slightest tendency to settle. It will pass through the finest filter paper, and has the desirable property of preventing rust in iron and steel. Deflocculated graphite is produced by the action of water, and a small quantity of gallotannic acid.

The steps by which the inventor was led up to the final result are interesting. The fact that American makers of graphite crucibles imported their clay from Germany led Mr. Acheson to a study of clays. He found that the German clays were more plastic than the American ones of similar constitution. There was no chemical difference to account for this. It was found also that clays deposited near their place of origin were less plastic than those which had been transported some distance. Chemical analysis failed to account for this, and Mr. Acheson was led to the conclusion that the difference had been developed during transit, and was due to vegetable extracts in the water. So experiments were tried. Moderately plastic weak clay treated with solution of gallotannic acid or extract of straw, was found to be increased in plasticity. Under the conviction that the Egyptians used straw in making their bricks, not so much from its binding powers, as for the increased plasticity of the clay resulting from its action Mr. Acheson calls such clay Egptianised.

It was the knowledge of this effect on clay that led Mr. Acheson to try the action of gallotannic acid on graphite, with the success already mentioned. But a lubricant of oil and deflocculated graphite was required, and hence it was necessary to remove the water which is essential for its production. This was done by evaporation, and the residue mixed with oil. But in the process the graphite had returned to its original flocculated state, and soon sank in the oil. After much exprimenting, however, Mr. Acheson has discovered a means of removing the water without altering the state of the graphite. Mixed with oil after this process the graphite shows no tendency to settle, and will pass through the finest filter paper. This process by which the water is removed has not been published. It is claimed that "deflocculated graphite" is now a perfect lubricant. We are indebted for the above particulars to an article in the "Scientific American" by Mr. O. E. Dunlop.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

A favourite Pick-me-up.

A dash of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

in Soda Water.

Try it!

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING

MILO MALTED FOOD.

THE LATEST AND THE BEST.

It contains all the Elements necessary for building up the Constitution.

A never-failing Source of Strength to those ailing, or weak.

Equally beneficial to Infants, Aged, and Invalids. Palatable and nutritious, second only to mother's milk. No home should be without it. Hundreds of Certificates.

A most Eminent Bombay Physician and a Specialist for Women and Children writes as follows:—

"I find Milo an Excellent Food for Infants, Children, and convalescent Adults. It has been found particularly useful in cases of Diarrhœa in Children."

"I can conscientiously bear testimony to the efficacy of Milo Food as a good and reliable dietetic preparation for Children and Invalids."

11, *Thakurdwar Road, Kalbadevi,*
Bombay, 27th February, 1906. (Sd.) K. R. VICCAJI, M.D.

Sample and Pamphlet free on application to—

TOTHILL SHARP & Co.,

Sirdar's Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF HENRI NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,
48, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

NOTE THE TRADE MARK.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT SHIPPERS.

Meridian Watch Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches, shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

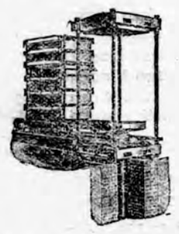
SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because obsolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" LANCET

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

A JOLLY SPREAD

of good things at teatime can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder

'Paisley Flour'
made by
BROWN & POLSON

Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow.

Costs with GAS TWO PIES per Hour.

JOST'S

Costs with GAS ONE ANNA per ordinary office day.

PATENT RADIO FAN.

NEARLY 2,000 SOLD.

THE JOST FAN

As illustrated here, is portable and resembles a large size Electric Table or Desk Fan. The machine is highly ornamental, the fan is 16 inches in diameter, the blades and guard are of polished brass, while the body of the machine is in dark-green enamel, richly gold-lined.

The Motive power is maintained by a small Bunsen Gas Burner, using only 2¾ cubic feet of gas per hour. Light the gas and the fan starts at once, and can be regulated by the gas tap to work at any speed required. No attention whatever is required till the fan is done with, and the gas turned out.

THE JOST FAN.

The fan is easily carried from room to room and can be used in any position by connecting gas with Flexible Metallic Tubing.

The machine runs quite noiselessly, requires very little lubrication, and is built to last.

The fan is guaranteed for 12 months, and makers will renew any part of the same, free of charge which should wear out during that time on account of bad material or workmanship.

The Fans can be equally well used with oil or spirit if owner has to remove where gas is not available, so that it is never a loss to the purchaser.

ON EXHIBITION

AND SHEWN WORKING AT THE

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LTD.

SHOW ROOMS,

STANDARD BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Apply as above, or of the Makers,

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING Co., LTD.

(1st FLOOR),

for prices and full particulars.

GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & SONS
Arms and Ammunition Merchants,
207, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ONE of the largest and well-known dealers in sporting Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pisto, and every description of ammunition.
Made by Westley Richard, Reilly, G. E. Lewis, W. W. Greener, Webley's Remington G. Bouchili, Winchester, Browning's Patent, Manlicher Mouser and Savage Arms Co.
All our cartridges are loaded by an expert Trial order solicited.
Price Lists Free on application.

INVALID PORT
BOTTLED BY
W & A GILBEY
PRODUCED IN PORTUGAL

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

One Minute!

THE SUNBEAM
IS THE
Most Silent-Running Car in the Market and cannot be beaten for the Money,

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
(Department K.)
Agents;
MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY.

Icilma

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON,
CAIRO (EGYPT),
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

Stephen's Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

You want beautiful teeth —for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

SWAN

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES AND THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Trade Mark

Also M. keys of No. 73 Blvd. Butte.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

New Year, New Life, New Business.

To comply with the requirements of our Numerous Local and Mofussil Constituents, we have introduced in our line of famous Egyptian Cigarettes also Dutch, Continental, and Manila Cigars of the Best Manufacture.

The First Consignments just to hand.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

Packed in cedar wood boxes and artistically finished tins outside (Airtight).

		Rs.	as.	
La Lista, Regalia Elegante	in boxes of 50	2	12	Per box.
Cherry Brandy, Flor Fina	„ 50	3	0	„
Reresa, Royales	„ 50	3	8	„
La Fortuna Diplomaticos	„ 50	4	0	„
La Bolsa, El Aquila, Imperiales	„ 50	5	0	„
Mi Bella, Royales	„ 50	5	8	„
La Flor de Medana	„ 50	6	0	„
La Bolsa, Superiores	„ 25	4	8	„
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	„ 25	5	0	„
La Zenobia, Spotted	„ 100	6	0	„
La Real, in glass jar	„ 50	6	0	„
Victoria	„ 50	5	0	„
Flor de Alvarez	„ 50	4	0	„

CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales	in boxes of 50	12	0	per box.
Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils	„ 25	6	8	„
Flor de Alma, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, Fina Silver Foils	„ 25	4	0	„
Bouquets, Cigares du Luxe	„ 25	8	0	„
Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe	„ 50	10	0	„
American Eagle, Rothschilds	„ 26	3	0	„
American Eagle Regalia del Principe	„ 100	7	8	„
Perfectos, U. C.	„ 50	3	8	„
Sensitivas, Sempre Viva	„ 50	3	0	„

MANILA PERLA DEL ORIENT.

La Perlas	in boxes of 25	3	0	per box.
Reina Victoria, Non Plus Ultra	„ 50	6	0	„
High Life in the East	„ 50	4	0	„
Regalia del Orient	„ 50	5	0	„
Londres	„ 100	6	8	„
Cortado Deliciosos	„ 100	7	0	„

A TRRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

GRAND DEPOT AND SHOW ROOMS.

20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND LONDON.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,

General Tobacconists.

SPECIAL OFFER

FOR THE SEASON ONLY.

THE FAMOUS

SWIFT

CYCLES.

AT Rs. 155/- NETT CASH.

Specification can be obtained from The Sole Agents.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,

13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE C F St & Co MARK

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfections of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it penetrates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEWELL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Poss Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 cards Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAROUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, SYCULLA, and POONA.

F. RUFENER & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR THE GENUINE ROSKOPF PATENT WATCH CO.,

75, MEDOWS STREET BOMBAY.

THE Genuine Roskopf Patent Watch has again received the *Diploma of Honour* at the International Exhibition in Milan 1906.

This will prove again the high reputation that this Watch has been awarded.

	Rs.	a.	
Open face Nickel 18, 19 and 21 size	15	0	each.
„ „ 14, 16 and 17 „	16	0	„
Hunting and Half Hunting Nickel 18, 19 and 21 „	17	8	„
Hunting and Half Hunting Nickel 14, 16 and 17 „	18	8	„
Open face Sterling Silver 14, 16, 17, 18 & 19	25	0	„
Hunting Sterling Silver 14, 16, 17, 18 & 19 „	28	0	„
Half Hunting Sterling Silver 14, 16, 17, 18 & 19 „	29	8	„

In solid 14 and 18 carat gold, prices according to the weight of cases Prices will be sent on application.

We also undertake to repair Watches under a skilled European Watchmaker.

☞ All our Watches are guaranteed for 3 years.

PERFECTION OF ENGINEERING SKILL.

THE WOLSELEY MOTOR CARS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

FREE TRIAL RUNS.

AGENTS:

K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,

BOMBAY.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used everywhere because they—

Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise, you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

No Contamination Possible	MALTED MILK is more nourishing than cod-liver oil, and equally beneficial, not only to sufferers from phthisis, but to the Sick and Convalescents generally. It is the only prepared food for Infants and Children. It can be given where necessary from the moment of birth, and it is excellent for Nursing Mothers.
A.. Nutritive Tonic	It is in Powder Form and can be prepared in a few moments by simply stirring in water.

Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah and Ceylon, and HORLICK'S FOOD COMPANY, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

THE CELEBRATED

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

Pre-eminently suited for wrist-wear, being constructed throughout to withstand the roughest use.

This Watch is the outcome of the suggestions of our more exacting Military constituents.

Every part of the mechanism is manufactured with the utmost individual care.

Maximum variation will not exceed two minutes per month notwithstanding continued, violent use in riding, tennis or any form of outdoor sport.

Sound movement, well finished and well fitted throughout, lever escapement, expansion balance, keyless action, enamel-dial, bold numerals, seconds circle and hand, perfect fitting dust and damp-proof case.

Every Watch carefully adjusted and warranted for 2 years.

The dials of all these Watches have our name burnt into the enamel which is intended to serve as Guarantee of Excellence. These Watches can only be obtained at either our Bombay or Poona establishments.

ICES.

Complete with strong and well-finished Leather Wristlets:—

NICKEL SILVER	Rs.	32 0
SILVER	„	42 8
Do. Half-hunter	„	47 8
GOLD, 18-ct.	„	160 0
Do. d. Half-hunter	„	190 0

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

By Special Warrant Purveyors to H.M. The KING

C B

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES PICKLES. SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is particularly recommended and safe, and is specially adapted for Children.

Sold by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our BIG ART BOOK, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome Photo Engravings, including beautiful country scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high-grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements; it shows you the difference between high-class work and cheap construction. You cannot afford to be without it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered free at your nearest railway station for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle Ten Days and give it every trial and test you wish before you purchase, absolutely binding; how you can make large profits easily—all are fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL

When Mosquitoes begin to annoy you, remember

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

It has been found so useful either to prevent the attacks of these and other insects, or to antiseptically cleanse their bites.

In other respects, too, for instance, as a safeguard against contagious diseases, or as a thoroughly purifying bath soap, especially in tropical climates, its powerful antiseptic value is fully recognised, a fact shown by the rapid increase in its sale.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Pioneer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—E. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 135, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by M. N. D'Mello, at the Steam Press and Job'ng Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS:—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 81, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 162, Fetter Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.